FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ADDRESSES YOUTH ORGANIZATION 29 MAY

LD010344 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], on Thursday, 29 May, made a revolutionary and passionate speech at the meeting held by activists and cadres of the city party, the provincial party committees and the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization for the purpose of confirming and realizing the decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. Here is his speech:

[Begin Karmal recording] Comrades, dear youth: Where should we begin? From the history of the proud PDPA? From the manly and courageous struggle of the youth of Afghanistan in the course of the history of the revolutionary movement of the people of Afghanistan? From the unlimited and great suffering of the toiling people of Afghanistan? From the cruelties, tyrannies and brutalities of the ruling tyrannical and exploiting classes of Afghanistan? From where?

From the dominating aggression of old British colonialism? From bloodthirsty British imperialism? From the despotic and tyrannical governments of Afghanistan? From the bloodthirsty tyrannical kings of Afghanistan? From where? From [words indistinct] and the unbearable tortures of the people of Afghanistan by the regime of terror, [word indistinct] and suffocation of Hafizollah Amin? From our martyrs and heros? From society, from the rural classes? From where?

There are so many problems and issues. [Words indistinct] scores of problems and difficulties today created by black reaction, counterrevolutionary forces, regional reaction, international imperialism headed by world-devouring U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonist expansionist chauvinism, from the wicked conspiracies and tricks of international reaction? From where shall I report to you?

Among all the problems and difficulties, let me first of all, allow me first of all to present to you the great and difficult duties of the youth of Afghanistan, and in particular the historic duty of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. Why should we in particular talk about the historic and national duties of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization? Because all the great responsibility of the new society, the construction of a new society, in the last analysis is entrusted and left to you, the new generation. Therefore, we should first of all define the duties of our youth. My speech will not have sentiment and excitement, [words indistinct] for the purpose of the deep attention to the important and great duties of the young generation of Afghanistan in the conditions of the DRA, in conditions of national and democratic antifeudalist, anti-imperialist and anticomprador spirit of the people of Afghanistan. [applause]

Youths, despite all the difficulties, despite all the misbehavior, mistakes, conspiracies and trickery, the PDPA has fulfilled its unparalleled historic role with the overthrow of the feudalist, bureaucratic and aristocratic regime and established the rule of the toilers of Afghanistan. This great task has been accomplished. But this is the beginning of our great historical and national order. For this order, the present generation, that is, the vanguard of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan--the PDPA, in other words, the toilers of Afghanistan are fulfilling their duties.

Youth of Afghanistan, in order to fulfill these great duties, first of all, based on honor and wisdom, requires the full and complete realization of the unity of the PDPA. [applause] It is here that our new generation, with iron power, with iron unity and togetherness, will concentrate its most (?basic) pressure, and the central gravity of its duties to this order that through the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and with the great [word indistinct] of our youth [it shall come to] full and complete unity with all members of the PDPA, from bottom to top and from top to bottom, with an iron fist and iron unity. [applause]

Along with this unity our next sacred duty is the defense of the gains of the great Sawr Revolution, as well as the unity of the party with the people of Afghanistan and the defense of the DRA Government and the rejection and uprooting of all the enemies of Afghanistan, the enemies of the Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan and all counter-revolutionary forces, including [word indistinct] internal, regional and international. Here is our new generation, at school and college, in the fortresses of hot battle, guns on shoulders, and among the masses of people, including workers and peasants and all national and democratic classes and stratas, with the powerful force of organization, with the powerful force of publicity, strive before its party in the cold and hot war. [applause]

The new generation will learn their history. Do our young generation know how our youth, during the 19th century, fought shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and fathers against the invaders and colonialists? Do our young generation know that at the time of the tyrannies of Amir 'Abdurrahman, in particular, according to our political history, at the [word indistinct] time of Amir Habibullah, what heroism was shown by our youths? Do our youth know about the movements of the time of Amanullah? Of the conspiracy of British colonialism where once again another family, the Nadir family, was imposed on the people of Afghanistan? Do they know how our youth sacrificed themselves in order to free the homeland from a despotic monarchical regime linked to colonialism and imperialism?

Also, under the terrorist and suffocating fascist reign of Amin, a number of your other young comrades have shown heroism during a covert struggle. We have the memories; there are still some persons living who know how more than 1,500 members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and members of the PDPA besides them who were stabbed in the back on the battlefronts, in accordance with the conspiracy of the CIA agent Amin and his band; youth were carried to places of slaughter. Those who are alive, [word indistinct] those who by accident (?were spared) from these dangers and recall the memories of those heroes, remember them. [applause] [end recording]

OFFICIAL REPORTS AAPSO SUPPORT FOR SAWR REVOLUTION

LD012236 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 02 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Mojawer Ahmad Zeyar, member of the international relations commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, after participating in the AAPSO international conference held on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th year of the Bandong conference in Colombo, returned home today from Sri Lanka.

Dr Zeyar said that at this conference he made a speech concerning the peaceful policy and nonalignment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and about the social changes that have taken place after the Sawr Revolution, in particular after the success of the new stage of the revolutic in our country.

The speech interested the participants of the conference. He said: The participants at the conference supported the Sawr Revolution and its development stage, and also supported what the party and government of the DRA have done in the way of furthering social development and advancing the people of Afghanistan. They also condemned the aggression of international reaction and imperialism against our revolutionary country.

Also in this conference, the peace proposals of Afghanistan concerning the resolution of the political issues and normalization of relations with our neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, were warmly welcomed and the unilateral decisions of the Islamic Conference were severely criticized.

Dr Zeyar said: The Colombo conference recorded in the conference decisions log the organization of a solidarity conference with the people of Afghanistan at the end of June of the current year in Kabul.

FDPA ECONOMIC OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

ID012200 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 June 80

[Text] Dr Neyaz Mohand, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [FDPA], member of the Revolutionary Council and president of the economic committee of the party Central Committee, left for Bulgaria today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee in order to take part in the seventh international cooperatives conference. This conference is scheduled to be held tomorrow with the cooperation of the BCP Central Committee and the Central Union of Cooperatives and the Academy of Sciences of that country in Sofia. Some members of the FDPA Central Committee were present at Kabul international airport to say goodbye to him.

RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE LAB INAUGURATED AT KABUL UNIVERSITY

ID012218 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Russian-language laboratory of the philology faculty of Kabul University was inaugurated today by Engineer 'Azizurrahman Sa'aidi, the rector of the Kabul University, in the presence of Dr Walid Yusofi, acting deputy minister of the Ministry of Higher and Professional Education, and Alekseyev, minister plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Before the inauguration of the laboratory, the acting deputy minister of the Ministry of Higher and Professional Education and the rector of Kabul University expressed thanks for the brotherly assistance of the USSR Government, considering it to be another step on the path toward the expansion and development of better equipment for the education of the new generation of the country.

Reciprocally, the USSR Embassy's minister plenipotentiary to Kabul made a statement on the cooperation in the field of education and culture between the two countries and counted the opening of the said laboratory as an example of that cooperation. The deputies of Kabul University, lecturers and workers of the philology faculty and a number of USSR Embassy members took part in the ceremonies.

KABUL REPORTS OPENING OF POLITICAL TRAINING COURSE

ID012213 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] For the purpose of training party cadres and activists, a course for political assistants has been opened in the central garrison.

Col Mohammad Hakem, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and first deputy for political affairs of the armed forces, made a statement to a meeting that was held on this occasion.

Also in this meeting, the political chief of the central garrison gave a report concerning the importance of the course and its work program. This course will continue for a month and will be taught by the activists and political workers of the central garrison political departments.

MINISTRY DUTIES, CONSUMER TAXATION LAWS GO INTO EFFECT

LD311819 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The bill on major regulations concerning the organization and duties of the ministries of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the bill on consumer goods taxation, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 21 April 1980, have become law.

A source in the Ministry of Justice stated that the law regarding major regulations concerning the organization and duties of DRA ministries, which is in accordance with the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution, and the approval of the commission for taxation of consumer goods, which has been drawn up to regulate consumer goods taxation of internal productive institutions, after approval by the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, has been approved by thechairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The source added that the law on major regulations of the organization and duties of ministries is [words indistinct] and 29 articles. The law on taxation of consumer goods consists of 14 (?chapters) and 12 articles.

Similarly the resolution of the Revolutionary Council dated 14 March 1980 regarding the abolition of the national oil company of Afghanistan [words indistinct] and its conversion into a government organ under the organization of the Ministry of Mines and Industries [words indistinct] has also been published in this issue of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and has become law.

The above laws, in accordance with Article 40 of the basic principles of the DRA, will also be published in the country's press for the further information of the beloved countrymen.

AFP: DOCTOR, DIPLOMAT REPORT ON AFGHAN SITUATION

BK311645 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 31 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 31 May (AFP)--Young Afghan doctors, engineers, teachers, and university students have started fleeing the country to escape from being drafted in the armed forces. "Every day the television, radio and newspapers are giving big calls...come and join the army...serve your motherland....very good life...," an Afghan doctor who fled from the country and arrived here today said.

"To stop us from fleeing, government has started impounding passports of all doctors, engineers and able-bodied Afghans....But we know how to trick..." the 28-year-old doctor said.

The doctor, who asked not to be named, estimated that at least 300 young Afghans have so far fled to Pakistan and Iran"...More are leaving Kabul, Jalalabad and other cities every day to cross the border".

The 110,000 Afghan Armed Forces have already been reduced to half following large scale desertion. The 100,000 strong Afghan infantry consisted of three armoured divisions, 10 infantry divisions, three mountain infantry brigades, one artillery brigade, three artillery regiments and two commando regiments. The 10,000 strong Afghan Air Force had 144 combat aircraft.

The doctor confirmed that the Afghan Government officials escorted by militiamen were carrying house to house searches. "The young members of the family are asked to accompany them...the able bodied are drafted," he said. He also confirmed that about 3,000 young Afghans who resisted joining the army have been arrested. "They knocked my door about a week's back... I was taken to a nearby office and they asked lots of questions... I was so afraid that I could not reply... They said I will be drafted in the army," the doctor recalled and added "I told them okay and came back home. My father gave me money and I left my home with my passport and stayed with a friend."

He said he came to the Kabul airport this morning and straight went to the Indian airlines counter and purchased a ticket. "I never thought I will make it...There were lots of Afghan militiamen and airport officiers, they did not say anything and I boarded the plane." The doctor said that he would be joining "hundreds of his Afghan friends" who, he claimed, have come to India on one pretext or the other.

A Western country diplomat who arrived by the same flight said that Kabul was normal yesterday and today, but tension prevailed. The diplomat who declined to be named also confirmed that girls outnumbered boys in recent demonstrations. He named "Aesha-e-Durani" and "Rabia Balki" girls secondary (10 years) schools and said that pupils from these two schools were leading the student uprising against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government. He said that Afghan militiamen have been posted inside Kabul University since yesterday.

On Babrak Karmal, he said "practically every day we see his photos in newspapers and it is apparent that he has not fallen from the grace of his mentors, as was apprehended sometime back." Quoting rumors in the Afghan capital, the diplomat said that rebels had taken control of Qonduz town, about 200 to 300 km from Kabul. He however, could not give details.

THAI PAPER REPORTS SITUATION ON PAKISTANI-AFGHAN BORDER

BK310645 Bangkok POST in English 31 May 80 p 9

[Article by Montri Chenwitthayakan]

[Text] Beneath the superficial calm at a little town on the Pakistani-Afghanistan border brims a seething hatred for the Russians. Pathans, both Pakistanis and Afghans, clad in their baggy apparel, mingle in the bazaars of Torkham, a border town about 60 kilometres from Peshawar, and talk about their need for weapons to fight the invaders of their land.

"It was calm, very quiet, at the border," said Japanese TV correspondent Naoki Hasegawa, Bangkok bureau chief of TV Asahi who returned here recently after covering the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Islamabad. "I thought that was unusual. I had expected to see tension there."

From Islamabad, Hasegawa went by taxi to Torkham and found no sign of the soldiers and thousands of refugees who had been there during his earlier visit in January. He was told that about 200 to 300 Afghans still cross over into Pakistan through this town to buy food and materials. A few come by truck. There is no effort by Afghan soldiers at the checkpoint to stop them, though Pakistan soldiers check their bags.

Hasegawa said he interviewed some of these people, who said they "hated the Russians." Soviet troops were stationed about 90 kilometers from Torkham. About 750,000 Afghan refugees are now taking shelter in Pakistan, Hasegawa said, and the Pakistan Government is facing a heavy financial burden taking care of them, the UNHCR spends about 4 rupees (about 10 baht) a day to feed the refugees.

The food is not enough but they are not starving. They have self-respect. None of them beg for anything from visitors. They all say they hate the Russians. "We should fight them. What we need now are weapons," he quoted them as saying.

One refugee who lived in Kabul escaped with his family to another town, then walked for three nights to Torkham. "I think the refugees are taking to this route less than in the past because of the military checkpoints, they might find other routes safer," Hasegawa said. He also saw no black market. "It seems that since the people who live along the border are of the same Pathan race, there is no need for them to adjust life-styles. I saw many of them engaged openly in money changing business."

GANDHI MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

BK010947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister has said though India is for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, it does not believe that pressure or condemnation will help achieve this aim. Mrs Gandhi was explaining India's position on the Afghan crisis to an American congressional delegation which called on her last evening.

On the nuclear question, the prime minister reiterated India's opposition to nuclear weapons, but they want to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and this should not rule out nuclear explosions, if necessary.

The delegation led by Lester Wolff expressed appreciation of the improvement in India-U.S. ties and discussed ways and means of strengthening them further.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO TO VISIT SOVIET UNION FROM 3 JUNE

BK291248 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao will be paying a 5-day official visit to Moscow from next Tuesday [3 June] at the invitation of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. During his stay there he will call on Soviet President Brezhnev, Prime Minister Kosygin, Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov besides holding talks with Mr Gromyko. Mr Narasimha Rao will be accompanied among others by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe.

The visit is part of the regular bilateral exchanges held periodically. The two foreign ministers will discuss the developments in Afghanistan and Iran, the general international situation, and all aspects of bilateral relations.

The All-India Radio correspondent reports that the visit assumes greater importance since it is taking place soon after the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad and Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe's talks with Afghan leaders in Kabul.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON SOVIET DEFENSE SUPPLY CONTRACT

BK311535 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1455 GMT 31 May 80

["Official Spokesman Statement on May 31"--ISI headline]

[Text] In response to a query, the spokesman said the Government of India have taken note of the views and misplaced critical assessment appearing in certain sections of the media abroad about the recent India-Soviet defence supply contract. There has also been some wrong political speculation that this sort of arrangement may affect India's views on critical international issues. The spokesman said he was authorised to say that India's bilateral defence supply arrangement and India's assessment and approach to important international issues are unconnected. These are separate matters. India cannot afford to neglect its defence at this juncture. The speculation that value of contract is very high should also be viewed in the correct perspective. The contract arrangement with India is spread over 10 to 15 years and the expenditure incurred by India would be normal by the standard of defence expenditure of all countries.

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO PRC COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

BK301625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Ambassador-Designate to China K.S. Bajpai says India wants to go deeply into the positive inputs to its relations with China. He feels the negative aspect in the relations between the two countries is clearing up and there is an atmosphere for building up better ties.

In an informal chat with newsmen in New Delhi today, Mr Bajpai said his efforts would be to further improve Sino-Indian relations. He said the tone for this has been set during the talks the prime minister has held with the Chinese leaders during her recent visits to Salisbury and Belgrade.

Answering questions about his just concluded assignment as ambassador to Islamabad, Mr Bajpai said the latest phase in India-Pakistan relations has had some negative aspects, mainly arising out of the Afghan crisis. [Words indistinct] an adverse impact on India-Pakistan trade.

INDIA OBJECTS TO PAKISTANI MAP OF BORDER REGIONS

BK301527 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 May (AFP)--India has taken objection to Pakistani maps showing Junagadh in the western border state of Gujarat forming part of its territory. The Indian Foreign Office has taken up the matter with the Pakistani Embassy here, it is learnt. A pictorial book containing a map showing Junagadh as part of Pakistan territory was presented to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Pakistan President Ziaul Haq when the two leaders met in Salisbury last month.

Meanwhile, former Indian Ambassador to Pakistan K.S. Bajpai told the press that Pakistan's reference to Indian-held Kashmir at the recent Islamic Conference in that country had negated Indo-Pakistan relations. India's objection to Pakistan was in mentioning a bilateral matter at an international forum, Mr Bajpai, ambassador-designate to China said. Admitting that supply of Indian iron ore was a step further in normalising Indo-Pakistan ties, Mr Bajpai added that the question of trade would find its level only when wider political issues were sorted out.

PAKISTAN EMBASSY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK020504 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has said there have been positive trends in Pakistan-India normalization in the fields of travel, trade and even political relations.

The embassy, in a statement, rejected the press statement by former Indian Ambassador to Pakistan K.S. Bajpai, in which he was quoted as saying that some very negative attitudes have reappeared in Pakistan which might affect the process of speedy normalization with India. The embassy statement observed that the positive trend in the process of normalization has been so manifest and conspicuous that no informed observer could possibly deny nor draw any conclusion contrary to this fact.

On trade, the statement said that during the current year bilateral trade was expected to reach a record level exceeding the 1977-78 figure of $83 million. It recalled that only 10 days ago, Pakistan entered into a long-term arrangement with India for the supply of 40 percent of the iron ore required for the Pakistan steel mill.

The statement said there had also been expansion of travel, and over 250 thousand Pakistanis and Indians travelled between the two countries last year. Besides this, official visits had been exchanged at high levels and bilateral consultations institutionalized. Only recently, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi had a friendly meeting in Salisbury and decided to continue the dialogue.

AFP REPORTS AFGHAN REFUGEES' ARRIVAL IN NEW DELHI

BK301440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 May (AFP)--Family members of Mr Abdul Rahim Ghafoorzai, who recently defected from Afghanistan's mission at the United Nations, have fled to India from Afghanistan. Mrs Khairia, younger sister of Mr Ghafoorzai, arrived here on Monday along with her husband Mr Nazibbullah and two children. They fled from Kabul on the pretext of medical treatment in India.

Indian immigration office confirmed their arrival, but refused to give details. Sources close to Mr Nazibbullah said that they would request the United States Embassy here for visas. However, so far the U.S. mission here has refused to issue visas to Afghan refugees.

MALDIVES PRESIDENT IN NEW DELHI ON PRIVATE VISIT

BK311336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Maldives President Gayoom called on President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi this evening. He was with him for half an hour. Earlier, President Reddy gave a luncheon in honor of President Gayoom. The Maldives president is on a day's private visit to India.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Election Results

BK020336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Congress-I has won an over two-thirds majority in Gujarat and Rajasthan and an absolute majority in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa. The party is heading for an absolute majority in Madhya Pradesh and is maintaining its lead in Maharashtra and Bihar.

In Tamil Nadu, the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam [DMK] has won an absolute majority.

Two former chief ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Ram Naresh Yadav and Banarsi Das, have been defeated. Former Bihar Chief Ministers Abdul Ghafoor of Congress-U and Daroga Prasad Rai of the Congress-I have been returned. In Rajasthan, former Union Minister Raj Bahadur has won the Bharatpur seat. The former Punjab Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal and former State Development Minister Atma Singh have won. Former Lok Sabha Speaker Gurdayal Singh Dhillon and former Governor of Haryana Harcharan Singh Brar were defeated.

In the 182-member Gujarat assembly, the Congress-I has gained a three-fourths majority, winning 140 seats including the unopposed seat of (Putiana). The polling in one of the constituencies in Porbandar in Saurashtra region was countermanded following the death of a Janata Party candidate. Recounting of votes has been ordered in two constituencies of Mangrol and Somnath.

Of the latest 49 results declared overnight, the Congress-I has bagged 35, Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] 4, Janata-JP 6, Janata-S Charan Singh 1, and independents 3.

Chimanbhai Patel, former chief minister and Janata-S Charan Singh nominee, has been elected, defeating his nearest Congress-I rival in the Maj Jodhpur constituency. Mehta Sanat Kumar Madanlal, the former minister and Congress-I candidate, won the (Bhagolia) seat. Nathbhai Dijibhai Patel of the BJP won the Himmatnagar seat by defeating the Congress-I candidate and former Minister Bhagwandas Haribhai Patel.

Latest tally--results declared 179: Congress-I 140, BJP 9, Janata-JP 20, Janata-S Charan Singh 1 and independents 9.

The Congress-I has secured a two-thirds majority in Rajasthan. According to the final tally, the party has secured 133 seats out a total of 200. The final party position is as follows:

Results declared 200: Congress-I 133, Congress-U 6, Communist Party of India [CPI] 1, Communist Party of India-Marxist 1, BJP 32, Janata Party-JP 8, Janata-S Charan Singh 7 and independents 12.

According to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the Congress-I secured an absolute majority in Uttar Pradesh. The party has got 220 seats of the 296 results declared so far.

In Punjab, the Congress-I secured 63 seats in the 117 member assembly, all the results of which have been announced. The Akali Dal secured 37 seats, CPI 9, CPI-M 5, BJP 1 and independents 2. Among the prominent winners are former Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal, former State Development Minister Atha Singh, and Speaker of the dissolved bidhan sabha [state assembly] Ravindra Singh.

In Orissa, Congress-I secured an absolute majority, having bagged 76 seats out of 91 results declared so far. The state has a 147-member assembly. Polling in one seat has been countermanded following the death of a candidate.

In Tamil Nadu. the All-India Anna DMK has won an absolute majority bagging 129 out of 234 seats. Its poll allies, CPI, got 10 and CPI-M 11. The Congress-I-DMK alliance secured 69 seats. Of this, Congress-I got 30, DMK 38 and Indian Union Muslim League 1. Among the winners are former Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran of AIA-DMK and DMK President Karunanidhi. Among those defeated were former State Finance Minister K. Manoharan, who joined the DMK, and former Speaker Munnu Adi.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Congress-I has won 127 seats out of 165 results announced so far. It is ahead of all other parties and only needs 34 seats more to get an absolute majority. One hundred and fifty-five more results are yet to come. The latest party position in the state is: results declared so far 165--Congress-I 127, BJP 31 Janata Party-JP 2, Janata-S Charan Singh 1, Revolutionary Party of India-Khobragade 1, independents 3.

In Maharashtra, the Congress-I has bagged 84 seats including an unopposed one out of 136 results declared so far for the 288 member assembly. The latest party position in Maharashtra: results declared 136--Congress-I 84 including 1 uncontested result, Congress-U 26, CPI 2, CPI-M 2, BJP 3, Janata Party-JP 8, Peasants and Workers Party 5, independents 6.

In Bihar the Congress-I, with 63 seats out of the 113 results declared, is leading all other parties. The Janata-S Charan Singh leader and former State Chief Minister Karpuri Thakur, the agency reports say, has been elected from the Samastipur constituency. Former State Chief Minister Daroga Prasad of the Congress-I has won the (Palpa) seat. The latest party position is: results declared 126--Congress-I 67, Janata-S Charan Singh 17, Congress-U 3, CPI 11, BJP 6, CPI-M and Marxist Coordination 1 each, Janata-JP 5, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 8, independents 7.

Reports received so far indicate that the Janata-S Raj Narain has so far secured only 3 seats, all from Uttar Pradesh, where they fielded the highest number of 304 candidates. While it has drawn a blank in Punjab and Tamil Nadu, where all the 170 have come in, it has yet to open its accounts in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra. In all, the party had put up 586 candidates.

According to the All-India Radio Jaipur correspondent, a noteworthy feature of the election result in Rajasthan has been the defeat of all state chiefs of political parties. They are: state Congress-I President Ramkishore Vyas; state Janata-JP President Narendra Narasingh; and state convenor of the BJP Jagdish Prasad Mathur. State Secretary of the CPI-M Mohan Punamia has also lost.

Murder of Candidates

BK290942 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Election to the Uttar Pradesh assembly from Jahanabad constituency of Fatehpur district has been countermanded. This follows the death of Mr (Uditnarain Sharma), the Janata Party-JP candidate and a former minister. He was shot dead near Fatehpur last night. This is the third assembly constituency in the state where election has been countermanded. Earlier, the election in the Sikandrarao constituency of Aligarh district and Patiali constituency of Etah district had been countermanded following the murder of two independent candidates.

Voter Turnout

BK311341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Moderate to brisk turnout has been reported in the second and final phase of polling in the assembly elections. While Orissa, Bihar and Punjab had a 1-day polling, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh completed their polling today.

In Rajasthan, an estimated 35 percent of the voters in the 95 constituencies exercised their franchise. Though polling was brisk in the morning it thinned out as the day progressed. In Gujarat, according to a preliminary report, 30 to 35 percent of the people cast their votes in the 86 constituencies in the second and final phase. In Uttar Pradesh, polling was adjourned at two booths in the Kasia constituency due to an encounter between two sections of people. Polling was reported to be moderate in all parts of the state. In Orissa, the turnout of rural voters was poor and of the all-urban voters moderate. Official sources say polling has been peaceful and no untoward incident has been reported.

Moderate to heavy polling was reported in 120 constituencies which went to the polls in the second phase of elections in Tamil Nadu. Chief electoral officer D.K. Ojha told newsmen that polling was by and large peaceful except for some minor incidents.

About 40 percent of the voters are estimated to have exercised their franchise till 4:00 pm in 140 constituencies of the Maharashtra assembly. There has been no untoward incident anywhere in the state. In Madhya Pradesh according to reports the turnout of voters was low in the tribal districts of Dhar and Jhabua.

Counting of votes starts tomorrow in all the nine states.

Violence at Polls

BK311721 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 31 May (AFP)--A large number of violent incidents marred the second and final day of the polling in the current state assembly elections which concluded this evening. Reports said 17 people lost their lives and over 100 other were injured in various states. This brings the casualties in violence during the just ended electioneering to 45 killed and at least 278 injured, highest in all the previous elections, including those to Parliament.

Bihar was the worst hit, accounting for 12 people being killed today. Three lost their lives in Uttar Pradesh while the remaining number of deaths were reported from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh one each.

Nine states were involved in the current elections namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. About 50 percent of voters exercised their franchise in today's polling, which was slightly higher than the first day of polling held on Wednesday last.

Punjab reported heaviest polling ranging between 60 and 65 percent while it was lowest in most populous Uttar Pradesh, between 35 and 40 percent. In Bihar, besides clashes between supporters of rival political parties, there were also a number of bomb explosions. Police fired at four places to quell violence, killing one person. Another lost his life in what was officially reported as "accidental" firing by police at a polling booth.

Several incidents of snatching of ballot boxes were also reported from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Polling has been suspended in six centers in five constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and in three in Bihar following incidents. Minor incidents were also reported from Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras).

An electorate of 130 million was involved in today's polling. Counting is to begin tomorrow, with majority of results expected by midnight.

Opposition Party Accusation

BK231617 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--The opposition Lok Dal Party headed by former Prime Minister Charan Singh today accused ruling Congress (Indira) candidates in northern Uttar Pradesh state with possessing about 6000 ballot papers and demanded a judicial probe into it. In a letter to the secretary of the election commission here, the Lok Dal enclosed a photocopy of a ballot paper bearing the number 121335 which it noted belonged to the Khurja (scheduled caste) constituency in Uttar Pradesh. The letter added that in view of the genuineness of the recovered ballot paper, the Lok Dal had "reasonable apprehensions of rigging and booth-capturing by the Congress-I workers."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gandhi Meeting With Opposition

BK311623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Leaders of the opposition groups in Parliament, who attended the meeting convened by the prime minister today to discuss the Assam problem, have appealed that the agitation should be immediately called off to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of negotiation and arriving at an agreed solution. The leaders hoped that this appeal will have a positive response.

An official spokesman told newsmen after the meeting that the leaders reviewed the situation in Assam. They were of the view that the integrity of the country should be safeguarded. The safety and security of the minorities should be the special responsibility of the central government. They said the problem of foreigners can be solved only through a negotiated settlement. They wanted that no one should be subjected to harassment and the identification of the foreigners should be left to a machinery commanding confidence of all concerned. They pointed out that an agreed procedure will have to be followed in determining those who are not Indian citizens.

The prime minister, in her remarks at the meeting, denied some statements attributed to her by some newspapers and news agencies in her election speeches. She pointed out that she has not said that the Assam movement is antinational or that all opposition parties are supporting it. What she had said was that some antinational elements are taking advantage of the situation in Assam and some opposition parties have not denounced it. The prime minister also denied having held any secret meeting in Nowgong.

Those who attended today's meeting from the opposition side were Chitta Basu, forward bloc; Tridip Chowdhury, Revolutionary Socialist Party; Y.B. Chavan, Congress-U; Bhupesh Gupta, Communist Party of India; Samar Mukherjee and P. Ramamurthi of Communist Party of India-Marxist; and Suleman Sheikh, Muslim League.

Among the parties which abstained from the meeting are the Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Janata Party-JP, All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Drvida Munnetra Kazhagam.

From the government side, besides the prime minister, the home minister, the minister for external affairs, the finance minister, the minister for communications, the minister for parliamentary affairs and the minister for commerce were present.

Bharatiya Janata Party President Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that his party has not boycotted the meeting convened by the prime minister on the Assam issue. He told newsmen that we have not participated in the meeting as it had been called without considering the convenience of the opposition leaders.

In a letter to the prime minister, Vajpayee, L.K. Advani [as heard] has said that a national consensus on Assam cannot be evolved unless leaders of Assam are also involved in the discussions.

Parties on Assam Crisis

BK251116 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] has said in a statement that no purpose will be served by the all party meeting convened by the prime minister on Saturday to evolve a consensus on the Assam question. An agency message from Gauhati says that the parishad has said that the national parties had become irrelevant in Assam.

Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bhisma Narain Singh told a news conference in Ranchi that he has written to the leaders of all opposition parties in Parliament requesting them to attend the meeting and if this was not possible, to depute a representative.

Former Chief Minister of Assam Golap Borbora has said that the prime minister was trying to exploit the Assam situation for party interest.

Shamsul Huda and RCPI [Revolutionary Communist Party of India] MLA from Assam, has urged the Assam Minority Students Union to suspend their proposed processions and rallies in Barpeta and other places in the state tomorrow. Huda called upon all sections of the people to maintain peace and tranquility in view of the prime minister's ensuing discussions with opposition parties and the joint move undertaken by seven political parties of Assam for a peaceful settlement of the foreign nationals issue.

Assam Leaders Reject Appeal

BK011625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] has rejected the appeal of the conference of political parties convened by the prime minister in New Delhi to immediately call off the agitation against the foreign nationals issue. A statement issued by the parishad in Gauhati today said that the conference lacked the participation of the country's main opposition parties.

The All-Assam Students Union has urged the prime minister to strive to solve the foreign nationals issue in the northeastern region by talking to the leaders of the Assam movement. In a statement in Gauhati it said the only way for the government to start negotiations on the issue is to withdraw what it called all repressive measures.

Meanwhile, the situation in Assam showed marked improvement today. Curfew was relaxed for longer periods in Kamrup, Nowgong, Goalpara and Dibrugarh districts. Reports say that large numbers of people moved about freely during the relaxation period. Security measures have, however, been further intensified to prevent any untoward incidents.

Government Ultimatum to Assam Opposition

BK300801 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 30 May (AFP)--The Indian Government has issued an ultimatum to the students leading the nine-month old agitation against millions of immigrants in Assam to give themselves up within 15 days. The call to the nine leaders of the Assam Students Union, who are currently in hiding, comes amid indications the government is preparing a new initiative to settle the crisis in the state over demands that immigrants should be sent home.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called a score of opposition leaders to New Delhi tomorrow before taking any decision on action.

Report on Assam Violence

BK291608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] There is considerable improvement in the overall situation in Assam today. Mr K. Ramamurthy, adviser to the governor of Assam, told newsmen in Gauhati this evening that no untoward incident has been reported since this morning. The curfew was relaxed for few hours today in Nowgong, Tinsukhia, Barpeta road and Howli.

Mr Ramamurthy said that the deathtoll in the incidents in the last 3 days rose to 33. Of these 18 died due to police firing at different places and 15 in various incidents. Meanwhile, for the 9th day today the work in government offices all over Assam was disrupted due to **noncooperation** of employees. Round-the-clock picketing in Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of All-India Radio continued today also. The noncooperation program is expected to end tonight.

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN TO MEET IN TEHRAN 4 JUNE

BK311602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The three-member committee set up at the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference to find a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis is to hold its first meeting in Tehran on Wednesday [4 June]. This was stated by Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is a member of the committee. The other two members of the committee are Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat.

Agha Shahi told newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon that to begin with they will decide on the mode of operation of the committee. He said the committee will contact the Soviet Union for talks through Habib Chatti, the secretary general, and if necessary, contact will also be made with representatives of the Babrak Karmal government. He said initially only the Soviet Union will be contacted.

Replying to a question the foreign minister said the Soviet Union has repeatedly said the Afghan crisis should be solved through negotiations and there should be a political solution to the issue. He said the Islamic Conference, after reviewing the situation in Afghanistan, showed interest in efforts toward a just solution of the Afghanistan crisis and a reduction in tension in the region.

SHAHI CLARIFIES QOTBZADEH STATEMENT ON AID TO AFGHANS

BK011617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, in a statement to journalists in Lahore today, clarified the position about the reported statement of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in which he has been quoted as saying that a three-man committee comprising Iran, Pakistan and a leader of the Afghan freedom fighters is to be set up to coordinate aid to the freedom fighters in Afghanistan.

Agha Shahi said there is obviously some misunderstanding in Iran about Pakistan's position on the question of arms supply to the Afghan freedom fighters. He said Pakistan is not providing them arms or military training and the charge that Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan are bases is also equally untrue. The foreign minister said Pakistan has repeatedly stated that it is ready for international inspection of these camps.

As to the question of setting up a commission or a committee consisting of Iran, Pakistan and Afghan freedom fighters to coordinate assistance to them, Agha Shahi said he would like to point out that three-nation committee to coordinate humanitarian aid has already been set up by the emergency session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. The people of Saudi Arabia donated $2.5 million and Malaysia $100,000 for this purpose. He said no other committee was set up at the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference to further consolidate aid to the Afghan freedom fighters.

INA: HAQ RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV ON AFGHAN CRISIS

JN020928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0744 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, 2 June--The USSR has renewed its call on Pakistan to hold separate talks with the Afghan Government to find a political solution to the Afghan crisis. Informed diplomatic sources have told the INA correspondent here that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a letter to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq outlining the Soviet position on the Afghan situation.

The INA correspondent says that Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Sarvar Azimov conveyed the message 2 days ago. However, there is no official confirmation of that. The Soviet president's letter is the latest in a series of letters exchanged between Islamabad and Moscow since the outbreak of the Afghan crisis.

It will be recalled that Pakistan has refused on previous occasions to hold any talks with the Kabul government before the unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan. However, the three-man committee set up by the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, a committee in which Pakistan is represented, will hold talks with the government, without this implying any recognition of the Kabul regime.

In the meantime, Pakistani Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmed Talpur has told the Soviet ambassador in Islamabad that Pakistan's aid to the Afghan refugees is for humanitarian reasons. The Pakistani minister assured the Soviet ambassador during their meeting yesterday that his country will not allow Pakistani territory to be used against the Afghan Government.

On the other hand, informed sources here said that Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and a member of the three-man committee, has indeed contacted the USSR concerning the situation in Afghanistan. These sources said that it is likely that the committee will visit Moscow after its meeting in Tehran on Wednesday.

The sources also said that the talks with the Kabul Government might take place in a neutral Arab country instead of the Afghan capital. The sources said that the French Government has invited the committee to visit Paris in the course of its forthcoming tour of several states to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis.

PAKISTAN PROTESTS USSR PROPAGANDA AGAINST ITS LEADERS

BK311617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Pakistan has strongly protested to the Soviet Union for its extremely derogatory propaganda against Pakistan's leaders. Official sources in Islamabad said the Pakistan Government has expressed strong reaction to the contemptuous propaganda and slanderous campaign against the head of state and other Pakistani leaders and described it as an open violation of all diplomatic and international norms.

The sources emphasized that Pakistan has always shown great respect for the Soviet head of state and other Soviet leaders and the same attitude is expected from the Soviet Union.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT TO AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMPS REPORTED

BK020205 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation led by Senator Lester L. Wolff, now on a visit to Pakistan, called on Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz in Islamabad this afternoon. The two sides exchanged views on the current regional situation, bilateral relations as well as matters of common interest. Also present on the occasion was the foreign secretary and senior officials.

Earlier, the American congressional delegation visited an Afghan refugee tented village near Peshawar. Talking to Afghan refugees, the leader of the delegation said they were moved to (?see) their plight, the American Government had already appealed to the United Nations for more relief, and that on their return home they would put in still more efforts to arrange relief from the government and other sources in the United States for the refugees.

He appreciated the humanitarian aid being provided to the refugees by the Pakistan Government.

Earlier, the elders of the Afghan refugees explained the circumstances which forced them to leave their hearths and homes and take refuge in Pakistan. Later, the delegation visited Landi Kotal. It was briefed by the Northwest Frontier Province [NWFP] refugee commissioner on the measures taken by the government for the relief of the Afghan refugees. He said that the up-to-date number of the registered Afghan refugees in the NWFP alone stood at 650,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION LEADER WOLFF CALLS ON HAQ

BK020206 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Lester Wolff, the leader of the U.S. congressional delegation, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday.

AGHA SHAHI SWORN IN AS FOREIGN MINISTER 1 JUNE

BK011021 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Agha Shahi was sworn in as federal minister for foreign affairs in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The oath of office was administered by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

HAQ RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

BK301627 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has expressed his desire for friendly and harmonious relations with India. This was conveyed to India's ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Natwar Singh, when he presented his credentials to the Pakistan president in Rawalpindi yesterday.

DELHI REPORTS ARREST OF PAKISTANI OPPOSITION LEADER

BK291247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In Pakistan, president of the Defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party Marshal Asghar Khan was arrested in Karachi today. Later he was flown to Peshawar city in Northwest Frontier Province.

AFP REPORTS OPPOSITION PARTY TO DEFY MARTIAL LAW

BK301343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 30 May (AFP)--The Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party will defy martial law and oppose the "dictatorial rule" of President General Ziaul Haq, Mahmud 'Ali Qasuri who took over the party leadership following the arrest of its chairman Air Marshal Asghar Khan, announced here today.

The military ruler who "mauled the constitution" has now resorted to arrests but "it will not frighten us," he told a hurriedly called press conference here. He said his centrist party would continue to function despite the martial law restrictions on political activities.

Referring to the constitutional amendments and new martial law orders announced by General Zia on Monday [26 May], Mr Qasuri said these actions "demonstrate the fears and weaknesses General Zia feels all around himself." By postponing elections twice, he said, General Zia has "betrayed the people, country and the constitution."

The Supreme Court, he said, had recognized his rule under the law of necessity and called for elections, transfer of power and respect for judiciary and the superior courts. By encroaching on the powers of judiciary and imposing a ban on political activities, "President Zia is bidding good-bye to the validity conferred on him by the Supreme Court, he said. Mr Qasuri, who was law minister in former Prime Minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto's cabinet, said that the manner in which the chief justice of the Lahore High Court has been removed "leads us to think that the court verdict in Asghar Khan's case was going against (President) Zia."

Asghar Kahn has challenged the martial law orders in the Lahore High Court which completed the hearing last week but before the judgment could be given, the chief justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Mushtaq Hussain, was appointed as acting judge in the Supreme Court. Justice Mushtaq has not yet taken oath of his new office.

As a natural consequence of President Zia's actions he said, the country's bars (lawyers' associations) have shown strong resentment and the Lahore High Court has decided to boycott the courts on Sunday. A "bigger meeting" of all bar associations would be held next week in Lahore to decide further course of action.

PAKISTANI LAWYERS BOYCOTT COURT PROCEEDINGS

BK011657 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 1 Jun (AFP)--Court rooms were mostly deserted today as Pakistani lawyers boycotted the civil court proceedings in protest against a presidential decree withdrawing powers of the high courts to review the martial law cases.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is also chief martial law administrator, had last week proclaimed a constitutional amendment, precluding any high court interference with the working of the military tribunals. This move was strongly criticised by the Karachi Bar Association and other lawyers bodies as a denial of fundamental rights. Today's protest was peaceful without any untoward incident. President Ziaul Haq is scheduled to address the nation on radio and television networks on June 3 (Tuesday).

DAWN COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK280951 Karachi DAWN in English 25 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Strengthening Islamic Solidarity"]

[Text] The eleventh Islamic Foreign ministers' conference which ended on Thursday [22 May] on the positive note should go a long way towards establishing the organisation as a growing force in international politics. At Islamabad it was conclusively proved that despite the differing orientations of the various members and the differences in their approach to some problems of international concern, the underlying unity of purpose and common ideological aspirations prevailed. The capacity of the Islamic Conference to absorb these conflicts has been enhanced and this should help to strengthen Islamic solidarity even further. It is not without significance that the reservations of some members notwithstanding, the Islamic foreign ministers' session could produce sufficient agreement to make possible the adoption of forceful and unequivocal resolutions on Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Iran.

Although in the final analysis the success of the conference will be measured by the role it can play on specific issues in securing peacefully the rights of the Muslims, be they Afghans or Palestinians, the Islamabad deliberations have been of great importance in two ways. [paragraph continues]

First they have sought to establish clearly the nonaligned orientation of this organisation as a whole. This was underlined by Mr. Habib Chatti, the secretary-general, and Mr Agha Shahi in their statements that the conference was keen not to align itself with one super-power or the other, and that it belongs to the non-aligned movement [NAM]. In that context, the resolutions calling on all Muslim countries to guard against attempts to establish foreign military bases on their soil and expressing the hope that NAM will play an active role in the search for a solution of the Afghan crisis constitute a major step forward. The second important outcome of the foreign ministers' meeting is that it promises to lead to the greater institutionalisation of the Islamic Conference. Thus, the three new assistant secretaries-general who have now been elected should help in the strengthening of the Secretariat and enable it to play a more effective role. It has also been approved in principle that the Islamic summit will now be held on a regular basis, as in the case with NAM. An experts group has been set up to study important aspects of collective security of the Islamic world. Of major significance is the decision to set up a 12-member ministerial standing committee to consider any emergency situation affecting the member states and to resolve peacefully differences between them. This should serve as a permanent body when the foreign ministers' conference is not in session and if it acts boldly and realistically. The standing committee should be able to play a conciliatory role and help to defuse and resolve disputes between Islamic states, which sometimes constitute a bigger threat to the viability of the Islamic Conference than outside pressures. From Pakistan's point of view, as also in the context of its broader implication for international peace and security, the Afghan situation was the most important and ticklish issue to be taken up. While reaffirming its resolution of January and calling upon all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, non-aligned status and the Islamic identity of Afghanistan, the conference decided to set up a three-member committee comprising Iran, Pakistan and the secretary-general of the Islamic Secretariat to seek ways and means for a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. Much will obviously depend on how the committee proceeds to implement its mandate. It has been empowered to hold appropriate consultations, consistant with the provisions of the resolution of the extra-ordinary session, as well as arrange the convening of an international conference on Afghanistan. Given the fact that a number of diplomatic initiatives on Afghanistan were undertaken but made no headway, the appointment of this committee is to be welcomed since it could set the ball rolling. A significant feature of this committee's mandate is that it has been empowered to establish contact with the Kabul rulers. This, of course, would not amount to putting the seal of recognition or legitimacy on the Karmal regime. This is the first occasion that the idea of establishing direct contact will be a par with the contact made with the "mojahedin", its significance should not be lost on the interested parties. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost by the committee in getting down to the brass tacks.

The foreign ministers' decision on the Middle East situation has come at a crucial time as important developments are taking place in the region. For the first time the Islamic Conference goes beyond a verbal denunciation of Israel or a reaffirmation of the national rights of the Palestinians. The conference has called for a session of the UN Security Council to examine the dangerous situation caused by Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and shift its capital there. If Israel does not refrain from implementing this decision within three months, an extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers is to be held. It was also decided to call upon Islamic countries to try at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly to have an emergency special session of the assembly convened to consider the Palestinian question. These measures will not directly succeed in getting Israel to vacate its aggression, but they will certainly help to generate international pressures to make it difficult for Israel to pursue its policy of expansion. It should also lead to some rethinking in Washington regarding its Middle East policy which has come to centre round the Camp David accords, although their ineffectiveness in bringing about a lasting solution is all too apparent.

NEPAL

MINISTERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE; CABINET NAMELIST ISSUED

BK011633 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] In the presence of his majesty the king, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa administered the oath of office to the newly appointed Ministers Nain Bahadur Swanr, Nava Raj Subedi, Harish Chandra Mahat, Vijaya Prakash Thebe and Makeswar Prashad Singh; Ministers of State Dr Ram Prashad Rajbahak and Dr Yadav Prashad Pant and Assistant Ministers Jaya Prakash, Bhim Prashad Gauchan and Mrs Saraswati Rai at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace today. This was stated in a notice published today by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king.

Earlier, his majesty the king, at the recommendation of the prime minister in accordance with the constitution of Nepal, had made some changes in the present Council of Ministers formed on the 10th of June 1979 under the chairmanship of Surya Bahadur Thapa and has allocated the portfolios. According to a communique issued this morning by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king, there are 13 ministers, 3 ministers of state and 7 assistant ministers in the reconstituted Council of Ministers.

The formation of the Council of Ministers and the allocation of portfolios are as follows:

Prime Minister, Royal Palace Affairs and Defense	Surya Bahadur Thapa
Minister of:	
Law and Justice	Nain Bahadur Swanr
Home and Panchayat	Nava Raj Subedi
Works and Transport	Jog Meher Shrestha
Water Resources	Harish Chandra Mahat
General Administration	Netra Bikram Thapa
Local Development [new ministry]	Balaram Ghartinagar
Education	Marich Man Singh
Foreign Affairs	K.B. Shahi
Land Reforms	Hem Bahadur Malla
Food and Agriculture	Vijaya Prakash Thebe
Forest	Makeswar Prashad Singh
Health	Ramananda Prashad Yadav
State Minister:	
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Dr Ram Prashad Rajbahak
Communications	Dambar Bahadur Malla
Finance	Yadav Prashad Pant
Assistant Ministers:	
Home and Panchayat	Jaya Prakash
Local Development	Bhim Prashad Gauchan
Water Resources	Mrs Saraswati Rai
Education	Onkar Prashad Gauchan
Food and Agriculture	Madan Bahadur Pradhan
Home and Panchayat	Raj Bahadur Shah
Works and Transport	Purna Bahadur Gurung

His majesty the king has expressed the hope that as usual the cabinet would receive necessary cooperation from all ultimately resulting in the progress and benefit of Nepal and the Nepalese.

Earlier, his majesty the king, in accordance with the constitution of Nepal, had nominated Nain Bahadur Swanr and Dr Yadav Prashad Pant to the vacant seats to be filled by nomination in the Rashtriya Panchayat. In the presence of his majesty the king, Chairman of the Raj Sabha Standing Committee Brig Gen Bhupal Man Singh Karki administered the oath of membership of Raj Sabha to the new ministers at a special function held at the royal palace this afternoon.

Three new members of the Rashtriya Panchayat were sworn in the presence of Rashtriya Panchayat Chairman Ran Hari Sharma this afternoon. The members were: K.B. Shahi, Nain Bahadur Swanr and Dr Yadav Prashad Pant.

GOVERNMENT CREATES MINISTRY FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

BK311713 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] His majesty's government has set up a new ministry under the name of the Ministry for Local Development.

KING RESTORES FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PUBLICATION, ASSEMBLY

BK291524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] His majesty the king, at the recommendation of his majesty's government, has in accordance with Article 57 of the constitution of Nepal promulgated the Freedom of Speech and Publication Ordinance, 2037, 2d Sambat. According to the Ministry of Law and Justice, under the ordinance all Nepalese citizens have been given the freedom of speech and publication and to assemble peacefully and without arms.

His majesty the king under the ordinance and in light of the national referendum [words indistinct] of the existing laws of the land [words indistinct] democratic freedom. In order to develop healthy democratic exercise it is necessary to set a tradition of respectful and practical criticism and [word indistinct].

As some legal arrangement had to be made to enable this possible, and as the Rashtriya Panchayat is not in session, his majesty has promulgated the ordinance.

KATMANDU PAPER LAUDS OUTCOME OF REFERENDUM

BK300529 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Magnanimity in Victory"]

[Text] The Nepalese people have convincingly endorsed the perpetuation of the partyless pachayat system with timely reforms as the system of governance for the future as is lucidly demonstrated by the results of the national referendum announced by the chairman of the National Election Commission. While this collective popular mandate of the Nepalese people is a brilliant vindication of the correctness of his late majesty King Mahendra's decision nearly 20 years ago to do away with the then multi-party polity, its significance, indeed, goes far beyond the territorial borders of this kingdom. If it has demonstrated without a shadow of doubt the high degree of maturity and awareness of the Nepalese masses regarding something as fundamentally important as determining the form of the national polity itself, it has also brought to the surface some significant and unique characteristics of this kingdom. [paragraph continues]

Among these must be included the inimitable bond between the crown and the people, with both working in tandem for the cause of democracy of which the mass response to the national referendum, ordered by his majesty the king, is the most recent and spectacular manifestation. This apart, the result of the unprecendented and historic referendum has also proved that the form of goverance need not necessarily be limited to the one-party or multi-party systems prevalent elsewhere; that, indeed, a 'third way' is possible, a political path that, in our case, is as unique as our national flag and the equally unique relationship between the Nepalese people and her democracy-committed monarchy. The peaceful and smooth manner in which the national referendum was conducted cannot but be brought into favourable notice as also the creditable job done by the National Election Commission in not only successfully conducting this mammoth exercise in opinion determination but that, too, in just one day in over 10,000 polling booths within the country and abroad.

Now that the irrevocable choice has been made, what next? First of all, and as rightly emphasised in his majesty the king's proclamation soon after the announcement of the outcome of the referendum, it must be accepted by all, that the popular verdict must be "truly inviolable". In other words, there cannot be any gain saying the fact that, as stated by his majesty the king in deference to the popular will, "no one should venture to undermine or play mockery with the will and mandate of our people" through resort to "insolence, anarchy and violence" that goes against the very principles of democracy and peace. Secondly, since the verdict of the referendum is for the continuation of the partyless polity "with timely reforms", the nation but naturally awaits the necessary amendments to the constitution, flowing logically from his majesty's [word indistinct] first message to the nation stating that, in future, elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise and that the prime minister will be elected by the national legislature to whom the Council of Ministers will be responsible to.

But this is not all. Indeed, as important as the verdict of the referendum is, what must not be lost sight of, in this the finest hour of the panchayat system, is the need for magnanimity and broadmindedness towards all, including those who voted or championed the other cause. This is, in fact, the prime need of the hour. Only through such an attitude, or resort to the healing touch, can this nation now get on with the challenging and unfinished job that lies ahead for all: the job of development and reconstruction directed towards the building of a bright future of the Nepalese people. Obviously, what is equally called for at this time when a polarisation has been affected among the people is for a mood of national reconciliation to set in. This can be achieved only if the tolerance demonstrated by the victors is matched by others not only be the acceptance of the people's verdict but by their active participation in public affairs within the broad parameters of the suitably reformed panchayat system. Thus it is meaningful that his majesty has stated not only that the ideas of the minority will be treated with due respect or that a climate of opinion would be encouraged where "an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for and against a principle with respect and decency" but also that "we propose to consider the advice we hope of receiving from various segments of our society and bring about the necessary amendments in our constitution in the near future." With these thoughts and hopes in mind, the Nepalese people today believe that the entire nation can be brought into a single mainstream and contribute to the prime task of contributing to the welfare of the people at large. A time, in other words, for tolerance, understanding, reconciliation is here. Let Nepal prove to the world that it does not lack men of statesmanship and wisdom to grasp this splendid opportunity for giving a boost to democracy, development and peace when the nation has democratically chosen its path for the future.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

NC021006 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (AFP)--Iran today flatly denied London Stock Exchange rumors that some of the Americans held hostage in Iran had been executed.

"The reports are pure lies fabricated by our enemies and agents of imperialism," said a spokesman for President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The militants occupying the United States Embassy refused to comment.

Deputies Polled on Hostages

NC311724 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 31 (AFP)--The religious fundamentalists have decided to take total control of Iran's newly elected parliament and denounced in advance those who oppose the move.

"We must avoid all polarization inside the Islamic assembly...and oppose all those who would be tempted to deviate from the imam's line," the Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khameni'i, imam of the Friday prayer in Tehran and a leader of the majority Islamic Republic Party (IRP), said.

The IRP, strengthened by its impressive parliamentary majority--although the body has not yet begun its work--has made it very clear that any opposition to its policies would be "an effrontery and therefore a betrayal of the policies designed by the imam (Ruhollah) Khomeyni."

The newspaper KEYHAN today published the results of its poll of 31 parliamentary deputies on the subject of the American hostages.

Nineteen deputies were in favor of trying the hostages if the shah were not extradited. Seven felt that the hostages' fate depends upon internal considerations, and five refused to answer.

It was announced today that 100 delegates from 50 countries will meet here from Monday to Wednesday for a "conference of United States crimes in Iran." Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had requested such a conference the day after the unsuccessful American attempt to rescue the hostages.

Representatives of political parties, unions and international organizations have been invited to establish a dialogue between Iran and the nations represented, according to conference secretary Ahmed Salamatian.

The secretary said that representatives of American political and social organizations had been invited in order to make it a real dialogue, but that the group was still in New York and under governmental pressure not to attend. Mr. Salamatian said that the Justice Department had warned the delegates that they would be liable to 10-year prison sentences and 50,000-dollar fines if they went to Iran.

U.S. Accused of Plotting

GF011720 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the five-man land reform committee of the Islamic Revolution in Khuzestan:

Once again, the criminal archsatan United States is carrying out a new plot in order to defeat this great revolution. Since the military plot of the United States was unable to achieve anything, it has imposed economic sanctions against Iran in order to break down the resistance of this great nation. It has decided to destroy this revolution by various methods and with the help of its internal hirelings. One of these U.S. methods is to purchase farmers' wheat crops at prices higher than those set by the government so it can destroy the wheat reserve of this oppressed nation. At the same time, it wants our people's dependence on imported food to continue. Therefore, in order to fight against the counterrevolutionaries, we ask all Muslim farmers not to sell any wheat to such traitorous elements. If they notice such elements they should arrest them and hand them over to authorized officials.

Carter Assailed on Human Rights

LD012151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Please listen now to our commentary for tonight, which is about Carter's recent order preventing the trip by an American mission to Iran:

Not a day goes by without a new masterpiece by the American rulers in connection with Iran. In fact, White House officials have not taken any action for the past 6 months that has not been connected somehow to the issue of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

The latest and newest of Carter's actions--which in itself shows the soaring internal disturbances in the U.S. Government, and perhaps it could be the beginning of more insane actions by Carter in the near future--in his preventing of a trip by an American mission that was to participate in the conference for the appraisal of U.S. crimes in Iran. You have certainly heard about this and know that the U.S. attorney general openly threatened the members of this mission with arrest and fines, declaring that anybody who intends to travel to Iran would be sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and given a fine of $50,000.

Such a threat has not been issued by the U.S. attorney general in the 200 years of American history. In fact, it can be boldly said that not only this has not happened in the United States, but neither has such a thing taken place in any other country in the world--for a government openly to ban its citizens from traveling to a certain country. This has not even occurred in the Iron Curtain countries so openly.

In spite of the fact that the journeys by the citizens of a country abroad are subject to certain procedures, nevertheless, these regulations have never been openly expressed by the respective governments. As we saw during the era of the deposed shah, he never openly banned journeys to certain countries. Rather, he preferred to deal with the people in SAVAK torture chambers, after they had returned.

It is obvious that the UN declaration on human rights denies any government the right to prevent its subjects from traveling to other countries. And for this reason all governments in the world, even the most dictatorial ones, never allow themselves to inform the world of their aggressive attacks on people's rights so openly. Now what has happened to make Jimmy Carter, in opposition to all the world's traditions, attack human rights so brutally?

The answer must be found in his brain cells, which are apparently afflicted with unnatural vibrations and are in an unbalanced condition.

Above all, this declaration has been invoked by the person who considers himself to be the guardian of human rights and who claims that if a person's right is violated anywhere in the world it is everybody's duty to go to his rescue and ask for justice. We have seen several times the enforcement of such a good tradition among the rank and file of the White House. American raids to save human rights have been observed several times, including the following events: Korea, 1950; Iran, 1953; Guatemala, 1954; Lebanon, 1958; Vietnam, and Cuba, 1961; Laos, the Congo and Panama, 1964; the Dominican Republic, 1965; Chile and the fall of Salvador Allende, 1973; Shaba in Zaire, 1976; and this year in the desert of Tabas and then in South Korea.

These are highlights in the history of the United States, which intervenes everywhere in the world to guard human rights. And by killing and plundering millions of people it finally gets its message across and guards the rights of the people who have been in the service of the fancies of the U.S. presidents.

Carter, following the policies of his predecessors, suppresses the rise of blacks in America in order to protect white human beings; is ready to make charcoal of 10 people in the desert of Tabas to guard the rights of black human beings; sheds the blood of hundreds of people in Kordestan in order to save American democracy; and, to save the face of this democracy, is not afraid to arrest and fine those who are likely to jeopardize the principles of American human rights by coming to Iran.

DETAILS ON TEHRAN CONFERENCE ON U.S. AGGRESSION

Official Outlines Plans

LD011010 Tehran PARS in English 0817 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran 1, June (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The secretary general of the international conference to investigate the U.S. military aggression in (?Iran), Salamatian, held a press conference at the Hilton Hotel in Tehran yesterday. The following are excerpts from his conference:

"As you are aware, following the American military invasion of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, sent a message to President Bani-Sadr requesting that the various political personalities from countries throughout the world be invited to Iran to take part in a thorough investigation of the American intervention in the Iranian affairs, with the intention of uncovering the criminal (?acts) committed by the (?U.S. forces and) policy-makers in the Iranian political affairs culminating in the military invasion. Following this message invitations were sent to various leaders throughout the world, in order to introduce distinguished personalities in order to participate in the non-governmental conference on U.S. intervention in Iran. [sentence as received]

"The conference (?which will) take place in Tehran from June the 2d in the [words indistinct] conference and the participants (?represent) not the government but the political parties, labor unions, various international organisations and political formations. So far about 50 countries and 100 delegations have accepted our invitation to take part in this conference.

"The point to emphasize (?here) is that our intention to invite this delegation was to create a dialogue between the Iranian people and the people represented by the delegation participating in the conference.

"According to this objective we also invited a number of distinguished personalities from the United States, representing various political and social organisations so that (?they) in turn are individuals who (?have) proven their anti-imperialist (?attitude) throughout the years. They would also participate in this conference in order to establish a constructive and useful dialogue between the Iranian people and the people of the United States.

"[Words indistinct] about (?two) hours before the American delegation was to leave the United States towards Iran, the United States Government, against its own constitutional norms and all established principles (?of) such international contacts attempted to prevent the coming of the American delegation to Iran and this attempt which is not only (?against) international principles but also against the constitutional norms of the United States proves that the U.S. has no intention of letting the people of Iran and people of the United States establish a dialogue between them, and it also demonstrates that the policy of intervention and subversion advanced by the United States has not yet come to an end.

"The United States, which has signed the Helsinki agreement indicating freedom of movement and (?travel) amongst people and nations, prevented the coming of the American delegation here, and just two hours before of its departure the Justice Department notified the participants that if they actually travel to Iran and take part in this conference, each participant will be condemned to 10 years of imprisonment and $50,000 of fine.

"We have also (?received) information that the threats against those who intended to participate in this conference have not been limited to the official notification of the Justice Department but other sources have also advanced threats against the would-be participants in this conference.

"[Words indistinct] therefore, true that the illegal preventive action by the United States demonstrates that the United States seems to be afraid of an open discussion and investigation of U.S. intervention policies in this country? Isn't it true that they are afraid of such an unmasking at an international conference.

"We were perceived of conference in spite of threats advanced by the United States against the would-be-participants in this conference. [sentence as received] As you know, anyone who, without being a citizen of not only the United States but any other country, when travelling to Iran is prevented to enter the United States and the United States has used this mechanism in order to prevent a broad participation in this conference. In spite of the threats and in spite of such preventive actions we would perceive and we are certain that this conference can be successful.

"The delegations throughout the world who have accepted our invitation are coming to this conference to prove that this conference and the agenda of this conference are acceptable to those who represent the [word indistinct] and popular opinion of the world.

"This conference will initiate its work on Monday morning at 9:30, June 2d, with the recitation of the Koran and the message of Imam Khomeyni to the participants of this conference, followed by a speech given by the president of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Following the speech of President Bani-Sadr the participants in the conference will be presented the report produced by the secretariat of this conference dealing with the interventionist and criminal action of United States in Iran during the past 27 years in order to demonstrate the historical context and the roots of the present confrontation between the two countries.

"We wish to prove in this report that the United States did not have normal diplomatic relationship with Iran during the past (?27) years but was acting as a power which determined the policy and the destiny of the Iranian people according to the interest and standards of the United States itself and not in the interest of the Iranian people. Therefore, we regard the United States to be responsible for the crimes and plundering of our resources in the past 27 years and this report will demonstrate (?to the) participants that the United States ought not to be perceived as a country (?which) had normal diplomatic relations with Iran but as a country which actually ran the affairs of Iran from within.

"Following the presentation of this report the conference will open the discussion which will be completely open and free by various participants dealing with issues relating to Iran and also similar events which have taken place in other parts of the world. Therefore the discussions in the conference by no means will be limited to agenda set by the report but also other issues and questions which participants in the conference deem necessary (?for) the proceedings of the conference.

"We hope that the participants in the conference, after listening to the reports and paying attention to the conference (?proceedings), can decide for themselves where the international legitimacy lies and the righteousness of (?Iran's) position in (?this confrontation) can be (?judged and demonstrated in) the conference."

Khomeyni Message to Conference

LD012034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, tonight sent a message to delegates to the conference to review U.S. crimes in Iran, to which we draw your attention: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Now that the representatives of some countries and political parties have come to Iran, this nation of oppressed and plundered, to investigate the crimes of the U.S. Government and its associates, such as the treacherous and deposed shah, Mohammad Reza, I ought--while thanking them--to point out that the people and the government of Iran are unable to present to you all the documents of the previous regime's 50 years of crimes and the crimes committed by the United States over 30 years.

How is it possible to gather the documents of 50 years relating to the previous and unmerciful regime's imprisonments and barbarous tortures from all over the country?

How is it possible to gather the documents of the names of those martyrs at the Goharshad Mosque and those of repeated mass killings that took place during Mohammad Reza's tyrannical reign, and those from 5 June 1963, until the collapse of the regime, especially those crimes of the recent 2 or 3 years, and present them to you?

How is it possible to present the details of all those contracts imposed upon the oppressed people of Iran by U.S. officials through the treacherous shah?

And how is it possible to show you the cemeteries in our cities throughout Iran which were created as a result of mass killings?

How is it possible to present to you those disabled from 5 June, until recent years, who are scattered all over the country?

What the government can present to you are unimportant documents that the elements of the U.S. Government were unable to eliminate. These are the documents that even after the collapse of the shah's regime were in existence in the so-called U.S. Embassy. Although the majority of the important documents were turned to ashes by the staff of this so-called embassy, thus making them useless, what has remained undamaged proves the U.S. intervention in our country.

The U.S. advisers directly interfered in the destiny of our oppressed nation. The imposition of capitulations upon our oppressed nation during the reign of the former deposed shah rank among the greatest of U.S. crimes, which were opposed by the clergy and the religious people of our country. Following that, what hardships and what crimes were not imposed on our nation?

You, gentlemen and representatives, should know that the U.S. embassy--it is a lie to name it an embassy--contained instruments for spying in Iran and in the region and for intervention in the destiny of our country.

The landing of troops in an independent country is an unforgiveable crime, and Carter has said he would interfere militarily in Iran once again.

I must say that what our nation has seen so far from the majority of other governments has been support for the oppressor and condemnation of the oppressed.

Our nation now has its eyes on you representatives, who have come to Iran to investigate the crimes of the United States and the deposed shah, and expects you to be fair and just. We hope the outcome of this investigation will lead to the condemnation of the oppressor. I pray to the great God for the security of the world's oppressed.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 1 June 1980.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF UN REPRESENTATIVE AD-DAWUDI

'Talks Virtually Deadlocked'

LD301137 Kuwait KUNA in English 1023 GMT 30 May 80

[By Ahmed Hassan]

[Text] Tehran, May 30, (KUNA)--The crucial talks between Iran and the United Nations on the fate of the American hostages here have reached a virtual deadlock, diplomatic sources told KUNA Friday. The visiting U.N. representative Adib ad-Dawudi dispatched to Tehran by the U.N. Secreatry General Kurt Waldheim tried and failed to seek concessions from Iran on the hostage issue and to conclude a package deal to end the Iran-U.S. crisis, these sources said.

Ad-Dawudi, who arrived here on May 24 for a stipulated period of three days, said earlier that his visit to Iran was approved by the Iranian authorities. Later Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh restricted Ad-Dawudi's mission to only proposed U.N. commission report on Iran's grievances against the deposed shah and the United States refusing any access to the hostages.

This made Ad-Dawudi's mission most difficult posing a direct challenge to the United Nations, sources said.

These sources said Ad-Dawudi, a Syrian jurist and political adviser to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, was trying to seek concessions on hostage issue and assurances about the early release of the American captives while discussing terms for the publication of the UN commission report.

Ad-Dawudi who held talks with Qotbzadeh and Iran's influential religious and political leader Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti was still waiting to see Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his close adviser and Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari. Sources close to the UN envoy said Ad-Dawudi was constantly in contact with Waldheim reporting to him about Iran's rigid and firm stand on hostages and the problems being faced by him in negotiating a package deal with Iranian authorities.

(?It) appeared the Iranian fundamentalists and Muslim students holding the hostages were not ready to give any credit to the UN for solving the hostage problem, although the Iranian authorities were now seriously trying to find a respectable solution to this long delayed problem in order to normalize Iran's relations with West European countries and Japan, the sources said.

Ad-Dawudi who was being pressed by the Iranian authorities to accept Iran's terms for the publication of the UN report has been advised by Waldheim to try for a package deal or return to the UN without making any commitments on resuming the fact finding mission in Iran, an Arab diplomat said.

Ad-Dawudi who has overstayed here making futile efforts to convince the Iranian authorities about the sensitive mediative role of the UN was highly concerned about the failure of the UN mission to Iran. It was for this reason he decided to extend his visit for another 3 days in a bid to try again for a meeting with President Bani-Sadr and (?make) his last effort to break the deadlock which could eventually cause a severe blow to the prestige of the United Nations, said another diplomatic source. When asked to comment on the outcome of his talks in Iran and the reported deadlock, Ad-Dawudi refused to say anything to the reporters.

Meeting With Qotbzadeh

LD311958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, Adib Ad-Dawudi, the special envoy of the UN secretary general to Iran, met and conferred with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, which took place this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry, and lasted more than 1 hour, Revolution Council spokesman and Minister of Culture and Higher Education Hasan Habibi was also present.

According to this report, during this meeting discussions were held about the contents of the report by the commission of enquiry into the crimes of the deposed shah and the United States, which is to be submitted to the UN secretary general.

CHARGE IN LONDON DISCOUNTS IMPACT OF UK SANCTIONS

LD020831 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 May 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent Ali Behzad exclusive interview with Iranian charge d'affaires in London, Dr Ali Gholamali Afruz: "Iran's Charge d'Affaires in London Condemns Britain's Economic Sanctions Against Iran"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] "Britain's economic sanctions against Iran are more to satisfy America than to punish Iran."

This was stated by Iran's charge d'affaires in London, Dr Ali Ghomavmali Afruz, during an exclusive interview by our correspondent Ali Behzad. Afruz was one of the hostages held at the Iranian Embassy in London, and in the interview he described the attack on the embassy.

Asked what effect the economic sanctions announced by Britain will have on Iran, Dr Afruz said:

"First, the British Government's action in imposing sanctions is not designed to punish Iran but to satisfy America. If Britain is truly an independent and liberal country and does not wish to be an accomplice of America, then instead of convening a conference of EEC heads of state and foreign ministers to discuss ways of bringing economic pressure to bear on Iran, it ought to take measures at its meetings and talks aimed at securing the return of the deposed shah as a traitor. Plots are being hatched against Iran, especially after the visits by As-Sadat and Begin to America, ostensibly in connection with the Palestinian impasse. However, in my view, discussions on Iran took place, since, prior to this, the deposed shah was transferred to Cairo and the agent of imperialism, Saddam Husayn, had meetings with the fugitive traitor Oveisy, following which the border disturbances were started by the Ba'athist agents."

Opposition From Labor Party

The charge d'affaires added: "This measure by Britain is more in the nature of a political gesture than a true economic boycott aimed at bringing pressure to bear, because the British Government lacks the statutory powers to carry this out; the maximum powers Mrs Thatcher has obtained from Parliament are valid for 28 days only, and if she wishes to renew them, Parliament must again give its approval again."

Dr Afruz considered instances which would not be subject to the sanctions in the following terms:

"As I said, this is a temporary measure. The sanctions will not cover contracts made in the past, and they cannot block funds we hold there. Another point is that the sanctions will not affect any contracts signed before the law is passed."

[Question] Is anyone opposed to sanctions in the country itself?

[Answer] When the subject was being discussed in Parliament, it was not only the Labor Party which declared its opposition but several members of Mrs Thatcher's own party, that is to say, Conservatives, who voted against it. [answer ends]

On the work he had done in London, he said: "After 22 Shahrivar [13 September] of last year, when I came to London on the orders of the then foreign minister (Dr Yazdi), one of the first things I did was to carry out a purge in the embassy, and out of the 57 personnel I got rid of 30 individuals--for reasons of morality, or because they were superfluous, or for political reasons. In addition, by engaging an attorney we were able to retrieve property which the deposed shah had there, and in order to enlighten public opinion and to inform Iranians resident in Britain, we published an English-language newspaper called IMAM. We also paid 10 million pounds sterling that were outstanding on a ship for which we had paid over half the cost during the deposed shah's regime, and we will take delivery of the ship, which of course will not be affected by the economic sanctions."

On the prevention of incidents similar to that at the Iranian Embassy in London, the charge d'affaires said: "In my view security measures should include the use of electronic equipment; but also, the individuals chosen and sent to work in embassies should be prepared for martyrdom and should hold themselves in readiness for martyrdom at every moment."

On the use of weapons and the installation of [revolution] guards at embassies, Afruz said: "According to international law, the protection of the lives of the personnel of all embassies is the responsibility of the country in which the embassy is located, and no member of an embassy's staff has the right to use weapons. Thus it is not feasible for us to bring in a number of guards for protection. There are those who have spread the rumor that members of the embassy and employees were in contact with the terrorists. I declare here and now that this is an insult to all members of the staff, and if anyone has any evidence, in the first instance he should present it to the Revolution Court, and then inform every Muslim nation."

Asked what his view of the reaction to the economic sanctions would be, Dr Afruz explained: "We should not allow ourselves to be afraid: Before we are adversely affected Britain itself will be more harmed than we are. What may possibly happen to Britain is that Iran may react by stopping oil deliveries to it, and Islamic governments, following and supporting Iran, may refuse to export oil to Britain and also withdraw their capital from London banks, and having regard to the economic situation and the continual strikes there, their country will be turned into a quagmire."

In reply to our correspondent's question concerning conditions for Iranian students in Britain, Dr Afruz said: "There has been an increase in fees, which over the last 2 years have gone up by between 2 and 10 times, and the cost of living has become very expensive. Unfortunately, according to statistics we have obtained there, only 15 percent of Iranian students who go to Britain to take a degree course actually succeed in the subject of their choice, and I suggest that it would be better for them to go to eastern countries such as Pakistan and India, where costs are low.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN FOR TALKS

LD011834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, on the invitation of the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an economic delegation from Romania arrived in Tehran. The delegation will hold talks regarding the development of economic relations between the two countries. This delegation is led by the Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The talks between the Romanian delegation and the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and other economic establishments of our country will start tomorrow. They will last for 1 week.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Border Posts Attacked

JN301808 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that at exactly 1710 today, two Iraqi MiG planes and four helicopters carried out an aggression against the border posts of (Hilalah), (Naykhazar) and (Sartas), located in the border area in Kermanshahan Province. The planes and helicopters attacked these border posts using various weapons.

The report adds that the attack of the Iraqi planes on the abovementioned border posts lasted for 45 minutes. The planes were repulsed and forced to flee by the border guards' ground defenses.

As a result, the gendarmerie commander in the area announced that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not sustain any losses in the blatant attack of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Iraqi Tank Destroyed

JN301924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Ilam governor announced that this afternoon, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the (Dahran Abad) border post in Mahran, destroyed an Iraqi tank as it was shelling the Iranian forces' positions in the area.

He added that in retaliation for the Iraqi artillery shelling from an Iraqi military base located on a hill opposite the (Dahran Abad) border post, our forces intensively shelled the base, which resulted in the explosion of the ammunition dump. A huge fire broke out in the fields near the (Dahran Abad) border post and extended to the Iraqi customs post.

31 May Border Clashes

LD311020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Ilam, following clashes during the last 2 days in the border areas of Ilam Province, at about 0400 today Iraqi forces attacked the border post of [name indistinct], located in the rural district of Salehabad, in Ilam Province, with heavy and light weapons. They fired at this post for a period of 2 hours. The Iranian forces stationed in the area, with great discretion, returned the fire of the Iraqi assailants and forced them to retreat.

Our correspondent's report from Ilam indicates that as of 0900 today, the Iraqi forces opened fire once again with heavy and light arms on the border posts of Bahramabad, [name indistinct], Farrokhabad, [name indistinct], Rezabad and Iranian territory from several positions. The Iranian forces are still returning their fire.

According to the same report, the attack by the mercenary forces of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq on the border posts of the town of Mehran was completely frustrated, thanks to the correct organization and sacrifice of the revolutionary and security forces and the Revolution Guards. The forces of the Iraqi Army were forced to retreat. This news has been confirmed by the governor general of Ilam. Our correspondent adds in his report that all the border posts in Ilam Province have been generally strengthened and the Iranian security forces are closely supervising all the movements of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

According to the same report, the people of Ilam Province have expressed their readiness to go to the border and take part in crushing the invading Iraqi forces. This morning hundreds of the people of Ilam held a meeting for this purpose at the national mobilization headquarters and urged that they be allowed to go to the country's border areas in order to support the security forces and guard the border points.

Army Statement on Border Incidents

LD311135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The following statement was today issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God. It has just been reported that, following the return of fire by units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, resulting in the destruction of two Iraqi border posts, Borady and Zay'e-Abad, the Iraqi forces retreated from the border as did two of their planes and one helicopter, after firing on the outskirt of the city of Mehran.

While the Iranian units are capable of destroying all the Iraqi border posts, nevertheless, the Joint Staff of the army orders all the forces to only return the fire of the Iraqi forces to destroy their arms and silence their weapons, and not to expand their activities because of any hatred toward the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

Regarding the Iraqi plane flights, it ought to be noted that the duration of their flights are so short that they do not give our planes sufficient time for takeoff. The Joint Staff of the army has given orders that the evidence relating to the Iraqi aggressions be filed for lawful and international action through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mahmudabad Attack Repulsed

LD011040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to reports received by the Kermanshah center news unit, armed assailants supported by the mercenary Ba'th government of Iraq attacked the Mahmudabad district of Qasr-e Shirin. The police force put up a brave resistence. Colonel Shiriyari, the deputy in charge of the Kermanshah region gendarmerie, confirming this report, said: After the attack by the assailants the border guards repulsed the attack. During the confrontation several of the assailants were killed and a number injured. The report says that a gendarme was killed and several injured and a hotel was damaged.

According to unconfirmed reports from border posts in Ilam Province, last night Iraqi mercenary military personnel opened fire on several border garrisons with heavy artillery and field guns and border forces answered their fire. The report says that during these confrontations Ba'th forces suffered heavy losses and two of their tanks were destroyed. We have no precise record of possible losses.

Two Guardsmen Killed

LD011041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning about 70 Iraqi raiders opened fire on the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps base in Qasr-e Shirin using RPG-7's, mortars and Kalashnikovs. The guardsmen stationed at this base answered their fire. According to the same report, during this confrontation, which lasted 3 hours, two of the Islamic Revolution guardsmen were martyred and eight were injured.

Iraqis Mine Roads

LD011738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports dispatched from the Kermanshah news unit yesterday at 1700, sporadic clashes took place between the guards corps, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the military units stationed in the region, on the one hand, and the agents of Iraq's Ba'athist government and the Kurdish Democratic Party, on the other. The clashes took place in the border district of Bayangan. These clashes reached their climax at 1600 today.

The latest report states that 4 guards have been martyred and 16 members of the public and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga guards have been injured by mortar fire. Meanwhile, five assailants have been killed and three were injured and arrested. They are Mohammad Rashid Fathi-Hoseyn, Mohammad Soleymani and Mohammad Saleh Johanbari. Together with this group a large amount of ammunition, including RPG-7's, had been seized, as well as some and Iraqi currency. The three captives are now in Paveh's guards corps center.

Elsewhere, due to the explosion of mines which had been planted by Iraqi Ba'athist mercenaries, two tanks, two ambulances and one automobile were damaged. This news has been confirmed by the public relations office of the guards corps of Kermanshah. They also stated that measures have been taken to strengthen the forces situated in Bayangan.

Ilam Governor on Clashes

LD011754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, clashes are continuing along the Mehran border strip in Ilam Province, and Iranian forces are returning the artillery fire and flamethrowers [as heard] of the invading Iraqi Army.

According to the same report, at 2320 last night, Iraqi forces using tanks and artillery opened fire on the (?343) heights along the Iranian border; Iranian security forces returned fire with the utmost alertness and courage.

Also, at 1036 today, Iraqi forces attacked Farrokhabad and Bahramabad gendarmerie posts in Mehran, using tanks and other heavy artillery. Iranian forces returned to fire. According to this report, during this clash four civilians received slight injuries and were treated on the spot. As a result of the same clash, two grainfields caught fire. They were put out immediately.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, and also as confirmed by Asqar Ebrahimi, the governor general of Ilam, during a clash, in reply to the Iraqi gunfire, Iranian security forces opened fire on an Iraqi company. A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded.

After this clash, at 1145 today, an Iraqi fighter plane crossed Iranian airspace and flew across the Rezabad and Mehran border posts and fired on Iranian forces. The plane fled to Iraq as a result of the return fire of Iranian forces.

Our correspondent interviewed the governor general of Ilam regarding this matter: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Governor General, please tell us about the clashes between the security forces and Iraqi invading forces over the past few days and also today.

[Answer] The overall policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and consequently the policy adopted by us here, is nonaggression against the rights of others, but decisive reply to any form of aggression. The security and military forces and the guards corps brothers will not start any clashes; they will only give decisive and crushing reply to firing by cannons, tanks and the [word indistinct] of the Iraqi Government. During these clashes, since they enjoy high morale and a strong stand [as heard], they inflicted heavy losses on the Iraqi invading forces.

[Question] Please tell us about the casualties of these clashes.

[Answer] So far, Iranian casualties include two children, who were killed as a result of the aerial bombardment of the villages of Bahramabad and Farrokhabad. Also, 14 persons were critically injured and 16 persons suffered slight injuries. However, Iraqi forces initially suffered 20 dead, and according to the latest information received, they have suffered 80 more dead or wounded. [end recording]

PARS Claims 80 Iraqi Casualties

JN011803 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] A total of 80 hirelings of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime have been killed or wounded in clashes with the Iranian forces on the border strip of [name indistinct] in Ilam Province. A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that these hirelings committed an aggression against Iranian border posts last night and the attack lasted until before noon today.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire with an accurate and concentrated shelling that forced the Iraqi hirelings to withdraw and evacuate two of their border posts.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY report adds that after an attacking Iraqi company (sariyah) was forced back by the Iranian forces and sustained 80 casualties, including both dead and wounded, an Iraqi fighter plane violated Iranian airspace at 1100 today. The plane was repulsed by the ground defenses and forced to flee.

The governor of Ilam, who inspected the battlefield, said that our armed forces' morale is high.

Qotbzadeh Encourages 'Hot Pursuit'

NC020957 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has told the army to engage in hot pursuit against Iraqi forces, the newspaper BAMDAD said here today.

Troops should "respond firmly to Iraqi incursions and counter attack beyond the frontier," Mr. Qotbzadeh said.

The call c mes after a series of clashes in the border area in the past two days which have left several dead and wounded on both sides.

In a clash yesterday, 80 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the border Province of Ilam, the official Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY said. At Mehran, Ilam, two border posts were attacked. Four civilians died and crops were set fire to, the agency said.

Iraqi troops were reported to have used heavy weapons against the town of Kermanshah, wounding 27 civilians and killing two members of the Iranian security forces, PARS added.

In Kurdistan pro-government Kurds and Iranian forces lost four people in clashes with members of the Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party allied to Iraq.

An Iraqi fighter flew over Derez Abad in Ilam yesterday but was immediately chased off by Iranian air defences, PARS said.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 1 JUNE REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION

LD012130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2008 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council held a meeting tonight at the **prime ministry** building with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in the chair.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Dohonar announced that Iran would not attend the Moscow Olympics. He told correspondents that the reason for this is that there was a condition that was not met. It had been arranged for an agreement to be reached with the Islamic movement of Afghanistan, but there arose circumstances that prevented this agreement from being reached. This means that they made some provisions that we could not accept, resulting in disagreement.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, at the conclusion of the Revolution Council meeting, also spoke on the question of Iran's nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympics. He said: The idea was not approved by our Afghan brothers and, of course, had we acted otherwise, it could have affected the morale of the people of Afghanistan.

Dr Hassan Habibi, the Revolution Council's spokesman, speaking at the end of the Revolution Council meeting, told reporters that the Revolution Council had decided to invite the entire nation to attend the march commemorating the great 5 June uprising. He said that a statement will be released on this subject. The program for this march will, of course, be arranged by the people themselves. Yet, naturally, when the Revolution Council extends such an invitation, it means that people should participate without group identifications, thereby turning the march into a demonstration of unity. Regarding the universities, Dr Hassan Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education, said that after 5 June all academic activities in the universities must come to a halt. He added that the universities' educational and personnel staff have been advised to take their annual leaves during this period. Yet it is not essential that the dormitories be closed as of 5 June.

Regarding preparations for the change in the educational system, he said that such a program could not be implemented within 2 or 3 days behind closed doors. The program, he added, ought to be finalized with the help of all those relevant bodies, such as the professors, the students and experts outside the universities. Yet, we have worked out a draft plan which we will put to the people in order to receive their comments. These draft plans will be reviewed by relevant committees with the participation of experts--or possibly the higher educational committee that ought to be convened--and perhaps the imam himself might have some views that he will want to express. Finally, he confirmed Iran's nonparticipation at the Moscow Olympics. He did not elaborate, leaving further elaboration to the communique which will be released tomorrow by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTARIES SCORE KHOMEYNI, MAJLES

Anti-Khomeyni Rebellion Called

TA302059 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 30 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots: We, the sons of Iran, who have risen today with self-sacrifice, intend to overthrow the corrupt Khomeyni regime and to return calm and the rule of law and justice to the country.

For this reason we have said our prayer, have made our will, and are ready, through the sacrifice of our blood, to secure freedom, social justice and Iran's independence.

It is not to go to heaven that we are ready to sacrifice our blood. Rather, we struggle so that Iran's future generations will live in honor andpride and will possess a free, prosperous and progressive country. We struggle so that the brilliant flame of the Iranian culture will not be extinguished, so that the Iranian nationality will not be (?integrated) into a foreign culture and so that the name of Iran will not be obliterated from the page of world history. We struggle so that the Iranian people will live in comfort and security under the [word indistinct] of the tricolored Iranian banner--may it flutter forever--with whatever political beliefs, social vision and religious beliefs they may possess, and can hand over this country to their sons in a better situation than that which they have inherited from their forefathers.

This struggle, with the help of God, will continue until our final victory over the evil forces, who today hold Iran in their clutches. However, this struggle will achieve quicker and speedier results when the various sectors and strata of the Iranian people will rise to its complete support.

In the first instance we are addressing the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Iranian Army. Officers! NCO's! Soldiers! Rest assured that if it were not for the battle of Kordestan, if it were not for the struggle of the people of Azarbayjan, Khuzestan, Baluchestan and Turkoman, up to now, according to a previous plan, a part of which has been implemented, all the officers of the land, air and naval forces would have been executed, and the army organization would have been dissolved completely. They are now implementing this plan, except that the recent troubles in the west of the country have prevented this to some extent.

O officers and NCO's who are still being kept in the army and are given a salary and fringe benefits! Do not join the rank of the morally plagued. Do not exchange the continuity of life and the subsistence of livelihood for your honor and the existence of the country. On the pretext of carrying out duty [words indistinct] do not obey the orders of the vagrant and robber guards, because it is not acceptable in front of God. From this moment be aware and wisely and vigilantly preserve the existing strongholds for the promised day, so that, with the grace of God and the aid of Imam 'Ali, you will be joined together much sooner than Khomeyni thinks and so that we can build a new foundation over the ruins of the lost [word indistinct] of the country, which will be safe from the storms of events and the rain of the calamities.

And you sacked, dismissed and retired officers and NCO's! Look around you and observe the pitiful condition of the homeland and that of the Iranian families. [Words indistinct] be alert, for you will get used to a miserable life. Look into the eyes of your children and relatives. If outwardly they do not see anything, inwardly they feel shame and humiliation from being related to you. Awake and prepare yourselves for mobilization. Know that there are difficulties on this path and that you will drink the poison of accusations. However, this is the highest moral rank and the most precious legacy of a soldier's life, which will eternally shine from you on the pages of history of the epic national movement.

And O you employees, where every day a group of you is retired, dismissed or arrested! Despite your having spent a lifetime in sincere service to society, today you have taken refuge in the corner of seclusion and of [words indistinct]! Be careful not to get used to the present humiliating life. All of you are crying from oppression and injustice. However, with your indifference you lend force to the oppressors and tyrants.

They have crossed out your name from the column of the [word indistinct] of humanity, and the proposal of the minister of finance of the Khomeyni regime is to dismiss all of you and by this means make up the deficit of the country's budget. Yet you look at the crimes and plunder of the country's wealth by these bandits and are silent. You who were the lever for turning the wheels of the country--all of you were the center of endeavor in the family circle, in the local district, in the work environment and in society--what happened that you have suddenly retired from the struggle and are waiting for the miracle of others?

O you bazaaris, O pure tradesmen and merchants! We have pinned great hope upon you in this national movement. For throughout the entire history of Iran--from Kaveh Ahangar to Y'aqub Leys and the pioneers of the constitutional movement--you were among the forerunners of the struggles of the freedom and independence of this land.

And O you pupils and students! O valiant youth! Did you see what Khomeyni's guards and the Hezbollahi mercenaries did to the universities and the schools? Are you aware of the number of those recently killed and injured in the universities and Iran's higher schools? Is the meaning of freedom the return to the age of ignorance? Is it freedom when the destiny of the country is placed in the incompetent hands of a handful of lazy people and [word indistinct]? We are determined to cleanse the country of the filthy presence of the clubwielders and [words indistinct]. Join us! And O you university professors! Judges! Lawyers! You rose for the sake of freedom, and you observed how they sacrified freedom in front of your eyes.

O you workers and toiling farmers! You who have joined the humiliating tribe of the deprived in this hypocritical and demagogic regime so that they would show mercy and compassion to you and you would be eligible for charities! Deprived! What a humiliating and disgraceful name they have put on humans? They want to take away the strength of the powerful arms and the power of initiative and activity from you and move them into your mouth, a mouth which would open and close on the order of the trained mourning operators and which would have nothing on its tongue except insult, shouts, hatred and curses. Do not let them [word indistinct] to the flock of marchers! Think about the present condition of the country and future of this land and its people!

You brother and sister religious minorities! You who have [words indistinct] in the ranks of the pigs and dogs as a result of the way of thinking of the imam of the nation! You who, throughout the entire history if Iran, bore the problems and difficulties with patience, shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the nation, and strove considerably in building a prosperous Iran! Is the way you have been treated and continue to be treated in accordance with fairness and justice?

Finally, O you writers, poets and artists! Roughness and cruelty and ignorance have always been unable to comprehend [word indistinct] and the literary and cultural values, and for this reason they were among the first victims of this conspiracy. [Words indistinct] the liberation movement of the Iranian nation is moved through your [words indistinct]. Prepare to join the ranks of the strugglers of the path of freedom!

O you people of Iran! O Iranian women and men! In whatever garb and profession and position you may be, do not make your destiny separate from the future of this country! Do not forget the high ambitions! There is no doubt that in this struggle one should suffer hardships and difficulties and should listen to accusations and slanders, but one should not fear.

Greetings to the officers, NCO's and soldiers who are preparing themselves for the final battle, many of whom have already been killed.

Greetings to the employees, such as the employees of the Central Bank of Iran, the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Energy, who have embarked on revelations and are pulling off the mask from the ugly features of the leaders of the regime. Greetings to workers who stage strikes in order to gain their rights and who are setting the stage for the future general strike. Greetings to the judges and lawyers who expose the wrongdoings of the Khalkhalis and who do not leave the arena because of threats and intimidation. Greetings to the freedom-seeking students, pupils and teachers who have expressed their solidarity with the teachers and pupils of Kordestan. Long live Iran! Long live the Iranian nation! Death to the fascist regime of Khomeyni!

Further Anti-Khomeyni Commentary

NC312022 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! If a lesson can be learned from Khomeyni following the recent developments in Iran, this lesson is the creation, as such, of unity and solidarity among the various groups, organizations and political trends in struggle.

When struggling against the previous regime, Khomeyni was able to bridge the great distance between the apparently religious reaction and the believers of Marxism-Leninism. He created a unity starting with the most extreme political elements, and after embracing the liberals and freedom-wanters, radicals and conservatives, intellectuals who tended toward free socialism, religious reformists, religionists who tended toward a type of socialism, and communists--among which were supporters of Mao, Che Guevara, Enver Hoxha, Stalinists, socialism [word indistinct]--he ended with the Tudeh Party or the communists affiliated with Moscow's policy, while he himself undertook to lead all of them.

While his political strategy, in other words his long term political program, was the establishment of a completely fascist regime based on reflections of politico-historic formulas such as the first Esma'iliya movement during the era of Hassan as-Sabbah and his followers, the movement of the supporters of Al-Mahdi in Sudan, the ideas of Seyd Jamaleddin Asadabadi, the anticolonialist struggle of 'Abd al-Qadir Maqrebi, the Muslim Brotherhood movement and his personal ruling theory of jurisconsult [velayat-e faqih], he used a political tactic or, in other words, a short term program, to break the power of the opponent. This program consisted of attracting all other political organizations and groups in one way or another and, without giving any guarantee of time but only through vague promises, bringing them to his side and then, at the right opportunity, throwing each and every one of them out of the arena.

It was in this way that, for instance, he initially gained the support of the racial-cultural groups wanting autonomy in the framework of Iran's political system, and drew the Kurds, Torkamans, Arabophones of Khuzestan and a group of Baluchis to his front. After doing this, he started crushing them. It was in this way that he brought the majority of groups affiliated with the National Front to his side and, even in the first stages of his rule, granted them concessions from premiership to ministership, and then removed from the political scene and neutralized most of them. It was in this way--by making promises and delivering freedom-fighting speeches and interviews--that he attracted the freedom-wanters and liberals, who, on the basis of antidictatorial trends, wanted a legitimate government and a democratic society. In the first days of power he gave them a free hand and even placed the Iranian oil industries--the economic artery of the nation--in their hands, allowed them into the council of experts and various government positions, and then gradually removed each one of them from the scene and purged them.

It was in this way that he invited the strong front of religious reformists and the true Shi'ite Muslims to cooperate, used their organizing power in the best way and then either killed their leaders or actually placed them under house arrest and used force to destroy their organizations. It was in this way that he turned the leftist extremists who, in their guerrilla struggle with the former regime had built an orderly organization, into the main weapon of his struggle, using them and then gradually limiting their freedom more and more. Finally, on the pretext of purging universities of counterrevolutionary elements, he dealt them the crushing blow and threw them in the corner.

Compatriots! We do not believe in a type of political machiavellianism, a type of political opportunism, political tricks and deceits even if these lead to success, as Khomeyni has succeeded for the time being by using this machiavellism, opportunism and these same political tricks and deceits. But as we said, we consider the method used by Khomeyni to create and to guarantee unity among political groups and organizations for struggling with the enemy the correct method for struggle. We believe that today, in order to be released from the reactionary-fascist regime of Khomeyni himself, unity should be created among all those who oppose dictatorship, all freedom-wanters and all supporters of the rule of law. This should be the support of an armed uprising against Khomeyni's rule and gang. It is true that all the organizations of national and reformist religious forces have been shattered after the bloody incidents in Azarbayjan and other parts of the country, that many of their political leaders have either been executed or imprisoned, and that his beatitude Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the religious leader, has been placed under the regime's strict control. But the people who created this force and members of the shattered Islamic People's Party continue to exist in most of Iran's societies, especially in Azarbayjan, Khorassan and Fars; they should prepare themselves for the final struggle.

It is true that the democratic-liberal forces, because of the political weakness of their leaders before the 57 [1978] disaster have now actually been neutralized, and that the National Front, whose leaders, after a lifetime of (?efforts to penetrate politics, and of mistrust) were disgracefully caught in the web of Khomeyni's deceit and now this front is a [word indistinct] political face. However, those who followed and believed in the late Mosaddeq and in his national struggle still exist in Iran and should prepare themselves for the day of the final struggle. In addition, this front's social-democratic flank forms a noteworthy strength inside and outside of Iran and has special influence and value among all the classes of our country's people. The only weak point of this flank is that it believes that Khomeyni's regime will gradually, but very soon, (?shatter) from within. The way will be paved and this flank can win power without difficulties.

We believe that victory over Khomeyni's fascist regime, which is dependent on armed Iranian and foreign terrorists, is impossible without an armed struggle. This struggle should be all-embracing. All of Iran's antifascist forces should participate in it. But its' striking force should be the army, because under present conditions the army is the only organization which is organized, has arms at its disposal and is composed of elements who believe in a national political system. It is true that this organization appears to be one of the guarantors of the present regime. It is true that some of its leaders betrayed it and joined Khomeyni. But we saw how these same high officials were later assassinated; how, after the army's leaders were killed, the remaining ones who had allegedly announced neutrality were retired, fired or imprisoned. We saw how any opposition was answered by Khalkhali's revolutionary field courts, how groups of NCO's and officers were executed, and how members of the army, the gendarmerie and the police force are being intimidated and belittled. For all these reasons, Iran's army is a wounded army which can, like a wounded tiger, thrust its claws at this reactionary-fascist regime and end the rule by the pseudoclergy.

The lesson to be learned from Khomeyni is that the rift between the antifascist forces in Iran today must be bridged. The difference of tastes and the rift between national forces cannot be more profound than the rift between religious reaction and Marxism-Leninism, which Khomeyni was able to bridge in his way. Maybe this is the sole lesson one can learn from Khomeyni. In hopes for the Iranian nation's victory.

'Fake' Majles Attacked

TA012107 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots. The opening of the fake consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic (?and) its representatives--are you aware of how they were elected and how their heads have risen from the election polls? This has made some points clearer. We say clearer, because the essence of the fascist regime of Khomeyni was clear, and it was evident beforehand that these wind-up puppets, who are sent to the Majles as representatives of the people, are some sort of [word indistinct]. Their mixing, that is to say the Majles, is exactly similar to their components, that is to say each and every one of the alleged representatives.

We knew that if they assembled 200 or 300 superficial reactionary, uncultured and opportunistic flatterers, the assembly that would be created would be one of rascality, fanaticism and ignorance--all of them. So we did not expect that when Sadeq Khalkhali found his way to the Majles he would suddenly be transformed into a democrat, believer in the rule of law and justice, literate and patriot. Nor did we expect that if 300 people like Khalkhali were assembled in a hall a Majles would be formed where all its members would be Moshiro Dollehs, Mossadeqa and Modarress. No, neither we nor any Iranian had such an expectation. But during these two or three days since the opening of the fake Majles, some points have been clarified which are worth mentioning.

First, the entirely flattering speech by the first representative of Tehran has shown that this Majles is not a Majles for lawmkaing. It is not a Majles that will want to hold the executive power in its hand and to which the members of government and cabinet ministers will be responsible. Rather, it is a Majles that has to execute Khomeyni's orders in detail and give all his decisions a legal aspect, and not surpass by one hair the path of the false imam. Thus, the duty of Iran's consultative assembly is to only confirm the actual regime and legalize any right or wrong decision by the actual regime.

Secondly, it has become obvious that this Majles is not a national assembly Majles, that is to say, not a Majles where the representatives of the people [word indistinct] in it and turn into law, what according to them, is to the benefit of the majority of the Iranian nation and [words indistinct] and (?change it with executive and legislative powers). No, this is an allegedly Islamic Majles that has to execute the views of the jurisconsult, who know better than anyone the questions of Islam. It is normal that when [word indistinct] over the jurisconsult, no Majles is allowed to operate contrary to the orders of the jurisconsult or even discuss these views.

The third point is that in other legislative assemblies in the world there is a majority and a minority, and each representative is allowed to express his views freely and to oppose bills and propositions. But such a right is not granted in our fake Majles to anyone, even for those who [words indistinct]. All must have unity of speech.

All must say the same things, and if someone says something contrary to the majority that (?he represents) and for which he has come to the Majles, he is not a Muslim and is not following the imam's path and is not worthy of representing the Islamic Majles and is corrupt on earth and (?fighting God).

Another historic point that has been clarified in the days since the opening of the Majles is that, according to the managers of the regime, the convening of national consultative assemblies after the constitutional revolution is a mistake. The nation revolted against the oppression of Qajar to take the power away from the kings and give it to the mullahs. That is why, in these first assemblies, they praised Shiekh Abdollah Nuri and said that he was condemned because he wanted to replace the true constitution, that is to say the Islamic Majles, with the national consultative assembly.

The speakers at the first sessions of the Majles, in order to justify the views of Sheikh Fazollah Nuri, told conspicuous lies--namely, that he used to say I am neither Eastern nor Western. Whereas the expression eastern and western was created after the establishment of communist regimes in Russia and East European countries, so, for Sheikh Fazollah, the question of eastern or western, whose political expression is related to the second half of the Christian century, could not have been propounded. They said the sheikh was told to fly the Russian flag over his house so that the constitutionalists would not arrest him. They quoted him as saying that he did not whiten (?his head) in order to fly the red flag over his head, being ignorant of the fact that the red flag is related to Soviet Russia and, during the lifetime of Sheikh Fazollah, tzarist Russia did not have a red flag. In these few days of its existence the Islamic Majles has shown that it is against lawmaking on behalf of the people and is [word indistinct] of the word national and (?nationality), is against the constitutional revolution and its martyrs, and from the very first day did not desist from planning to honor the enemies of this constitution and from inventing conspicuous lies on their behalf.

The Free Voice of Iran, which expresses the views of the freedom-seeking Iranian forces, announces that the actual members of the fake Iranian Majles will be tried in the presence of the nation and will receive the same punishment that the forefathers of the constitution had reserved for the enemies of the constitutional government.

If the members of the Islamic Majles (?boldly) imagine that one day we did not show any willpower on our side, and we were (?responsible but defrocked), they are mistaken. The very same day of the deliverance of Iran, the members of the fake Majles will be tried and punished for the crime of plotting against the nation and participating in this Majles, not for other crimes, because they have committed other big crimes as well.

The treachery of the representatives of this Majles is not less than the crimes of the pasdaran, the crimes of the summary judgments of the revolution, of the armed commanders who have placed themselves at the disposal of Khomeyni with their hands and feet tied and have resorted to fratricide in Kordestan and Khuzistan. In the fascist regime of Khomeyni, there are many of those who have committed crimes and whose hands are soiled with the blood of our compatriots. But by national and legal standards, and from a humanitarian point of view, their sins are not as great as the sins of those who falsely declare themselves the representatives of the people and wish to destroy the memory of the constitutional revolution.

Thus, if the nation one day ignores as garbage and forgives the Abu Sharifs and executioners like him, we will never forgive the actual treacherous representatives.

If one day the nation takes the officials of the current Iranian facist regime to the borders of the homeland as a bunch of aliens and non-Iranians and leaves them on the other side of the border and cleans the holy earth of the homeland of their [word indistinct] existence, we will never do such a thing for the treacherous actual members. You are the representatives of the people. Very well, you have to account to the people.

The Free Voice of Iran now promises heavy punishment for these subservient clowns who are playing with the future of the people. The day is not so far away, and the time of revenge will soon come with the [word indistinct].

KHOMEYNI TURNS DOWN OFFICIAL'S RESIGNATION REQUEST

LD302030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Majd, the supervisor of the national mobilization headquaters who resigned from his post a few days ago, conferred with Imam Khomeyni this afternoon. The imam of the nation did not accept Hojjat ol-Eslam Majd's resignation.

QOTBZADEH MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD311006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that during the meeting, which lasted for 1 hour, the foreign minister presented a report to the imam concerning Iran's foreign policy, topics relating to Iraq, and the forthcoming conference on reviewing U.S. aggression and interference in Iran, which is due to convene in Tehran on 2 June.

BANI-SADR ISSUES CIRCULAR ON OFFICIAL TRIPS ABROAD

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[Text] A circular signed by Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, addressed to all government departments concerning trips abroad by officials, has been issued. According to the circular, it has been noticed in certain cases that government officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at various levels, without prior knowledge of the ministry of foreign affairs, embark upon foreign trips for the purpose of discussions or the establishment of contacts. During these trips, sometimes, some irresponsible issues [as heard] are discussed, thus creating some difficulties and obstacles for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the conduct of a coordinated foreign policy. Such acts ultimately render official trips useless and unproductive.

In the future, when preparing for such trips, all government departments, before sending any representatives or mission abroad, are asked to send the relevant information on these trips, at a sufficiently early date, to the Foreign Ministry to enable them to inform Iranian foreign missions on how to prepare a program and obtain the necessary cooperation, thus achieving better results.